密勒氏評論報

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

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THE PROBLEM OF AN AMERICAN CHINA POLICY

WITH a rather formidable armada of foreign war-craft belonging to a half dozen nations assembled in the Shanghai harbor and with the eyes of the government of at least a dozen leading world Powers watching rather anxiously the present development of political events in this part of the world, it is timely again to take up the old, old question of American policy toward China. We are inspired to this for two reasons: First the rather tense situation created here by the clash of two powerful Chinese military factions, and second by the reprinting elsewhere in this issue of the *Review* of an article from the July 30 issue of the *New Republic* under the title of "China, Russia and Mr. Hughes." The article from this New York magazine on the subject of China, Russia and Mr. Hughes takes strong issue with the present head of the State Department because of his stand on the subject of the Chinese-Eastern Railway and although we do not agree with the editor of the *New Republic* on this point as was indicated in our discussion of this subject in the *Review* for June 28 it does nevertheless provide opportunity for a consideration of American policy toward China. The last three paragraphs of the article referred to read as follows:

"AS a matter of fact, Mr. Hughes's indignation (over the Sino-Russian agreement) is not so much legally as morally based. The State Department has excommunicated Soviet Russia. The State Department—all of official America, in fact—regards China as its protege. America has fallen into the complacent habit of picturing itself as the savior of China generally. This administration, the State Department especially, pictures itself as the savior of China in particular, because of the Washington Conference. Now China, saved and emancipated, returns base ingratitude by consorting with those upon whom the State Department has put the ban.

"Officially the State Department did not say that China could not recognize Soviet Russia without losing American favor. But it knew quite well that the Chinese Eastern Railway was the most important question outstanding between China and Russia, and without agreement on it there could be no resumption of relations between the two countries. And any other agreement than that which was reached, namely, restoration to joint control, Russia would, of course, have refused, because it would have been a breach of China's long-standing treaty obligations. China could either have affronted Mr. Hughes's prejudices or alienated Soviet Russia; and because Russia is a powerful neighbor of China and its good will is therefore vital to it, China naturally placed its own

vital concerns before Mr. Hughes's prejudices. One cannot question its wisdom. One can, however, question the State Department's wisdom in forcing China to a choice which estranges it.

"America has, indeed, historically befriended China. It has done so specifically in the case of the Chinese Eastern railway, which, as has been semi-officially hinted in Washington, would have been seized by Japan if America had not stood in the way. China owes America a debt of gratitude for this as well as for much good-will shown in the concrete before. But gratitude can be felt only as long as it is not insisted on and payment demanded in unreasonable terms. America was content in the old days to deal justice to China for the sake of justice alone. If, now, it does so only for compensation, and as compensation expects China to be its satellite and to satisfy American caprice to China's own loss, it will be told off as sharply as it has been in this case. Nor will it lessen the bad taste of its position by taking the high moral tone."

ALTHOUGH there were a lot of elements entering into the Sino-Russian agreement which have not yet been printed and which were the result of animosities existing in the relations of General Wu Pei-fu and General Chang Tso-ling, we do not believe that China intentionally rebuffed the United States in connection with the question of the Chinese Eastern Railway. The fact that China has since assured the United States that the sum of G. $4,250,000 advanced to the Chinese Eastern for needed equipment while the road was under the control of the Allied Technical Board of which Mr. John F. Stevens was chairman, is to be protected, is proof of this. As hinted at in the article from the *New Republic,* the real purpose of the United States in participating in the control of the Chinese Eastern Railway during the period of the allied intervention in Siberia, was for the purpose of preventing the Japanese from seizing the line. The hope of the American government was that the Chinese Eastern might be preserved as a general part of the unified railway system of China under Chinese control, but now at least on the face of things China has handed the railway back to Russia and in doing so has not been very clear as to who is to pay back the considerable sum of money advanced to the road by American interests while the road was being operated by the Allies under the chairmanship of a prominent American engineer. As stated above it is not yet entirely clear just what took place in the Sino-Russian negotiations on this point, but we imagine that when China came to the point where she had to decide between the American and the Russian point of view, that she accepted the Russian.

CHINA did not make this decision because she loves Russia more than she does America. She made this decision because Russia is an actuality. China knows Russia and can always place her in the proper pigeon-hole. In other words, China knows what's what in respect to her diplomatic relations with Russia. But when China turns to the question of dealing with the United States, or at least with the State Department she cannot approach the question with similar confidence. China knows that America has always been friendly with China and that upon innumerable occasions in the past, America has helped China. But it is not the sort of help which can be depended upon. China knows perfectly well that America is always ready with friendly advice, but the occasions have been altogether too frequent when America has fallen down ta the crucial point. To offer a simile America in her relations with China is a good deal like the sanctimonious old deacon in the church who is always ready with an abundance of prayers and advice for the unfortunate members of his congregation, but when it comes to the point of extending actual help and protection—well he isn't there,

SECRETARY Hughes apparently has now come to realize, what Americans generally in China have felt since the close of the Washington Conference, that his policy in respect to China since the Washington Conference has not generally been a success. America made a wonderful start in the direction of assuming her proper place in the councils of the Orient at the Washington Conference. But before the signatures on the various treaties and commitments of the Conference were dry, the State Department turned its attention elsewhere and permitted the China situation to drift into an impossible situation. While the Conference was in progress the United States dominated the situation, but as soon as the Conference closed, the old game of international intrigue returned to the stage and America was crowded into a corner to occupy the unenviable position of spectator. It is not an exaggeration to say that American influence in Peking has been reduced to a negligible quantity. Whether it was the recent incident of the Sino-Russian negotiations, the Lincheng bandit outrage, defaulted American obligations or the protection of American interests generally, our policy has not succeeded. We did stand up for our rights in respect to the controversy pertaining to the Federal Wireless contract, but even that question has not yet been settled satisfactorily, at least there has been no official announcement to the effect,. We have neither been fish nor fowl. We have neither befriended China nor offended her sufficiently to force her to correct abuses.

A few weeks ago when Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, American Minister to China came to Shanghai for a conference with the representatives of American commercial and missionary interests, he was asked the question: JUST WHAT IS AMERICAN POLICY TOWARD CHINA? And in reply to this after some thought he said, *"American policy toward China is first, a continuance of our traditional friendship for the Chinese people, and second, insistence upon the protection of American rights as guaranteed by the treaties."* Well, if this is American policy toward China, we believe there are few impartial observers either among the Chinese or foreigners who would assert that we are living up to it, for it is now generally recognized both in China and abroad that there isn't a single treaty existing between China and foreign nations which is not being violated. We have issued notes which if bound into books would fill a library but this is all that it has amounted to. To take one recent incident, one of the Chinese government railways defaulted upon an important obligation to an American concern. The railway had advertised for bids for certain equipment and the American firm in question had made satisfactory quotations and had been awarded the contract. When the time for the first payment came around the railroad defaulted, the reason being that one of the Chinese Generals had taken all of the funds for the support of his army and there was nothing left. This fact was made known to Secretary Hughes and he sent China a note laying down the sound doctrine that when a railroad buys equipment, that the notes covering payment for this equipment constitute a lien upon the earnings of the road. This is the practice all over

the world, so Secretary Hughes was right in calling China's attention to this fact, The note was presented to the Chinese Foreign office, but in spite of the fact that practically three years have elapsed since that time no attention has been paid to it, and furthermore America has done nothing about the matter. Thus are the workings of American diplomacy!

WE have assumed a high altruistic attitude toward China, but it has largely been a matter of conversation and note writing only. We are committed to the Doctrine of the Open Door but we do not force other nations to observe it. We draft a Treaty which declares that China is a sovereign and independent state, but we do not insist that China acts the part of a sovereign state and assumes the obligations which are incident to sovereignty and independence. It is of course convenient right now to place the blame for our troubles and uncertainties upon Secretary Hughes for the reason that he is the present head of the State Department and in authority, but the real reason for our failures during this administration as well as in many preceding ones rests in the deplorable ignorance and lack of interest on the part of the American people generally in the Far Eastern situation as a definite American problem. We are tremendously interested in Central and South America and in Europe because we have money invested there, but from the standpoint of China outside of investments in missionary-educational enterprises, our commercial investments are small as compared with our investments in other countries. As a conclusion to this discussion of an old subject we quote the following from a recent book, "America's Place in the World" by Herbert Adams Gibbons (Century Company).

"Where we have failed in the Far East is in not appreciating the importance of a free China to our commerce. We have sentimentalized about the Chinese victims of European and Japanese aggression. But that is as far as it has gone. We have been unwilling to demand and support as a nation a vigorous foreign policy in the Far East, undertaken for China's sake. But if public opinion were educated to understand that a strong and healthy China, standing on her own feet, a China in which no foreign nations had spheres of influence or special privileges, meant security and prosperity for the United States, we should gladly do for our own sake what we would never do for China's sake. We should not limit our protests against European and Japanese encroachment to the sending of notes."

THE NEXT PRESIDENT OF THE U.S.A.---AN INSIDE VIEWPOINT

THERE is a great interest in China, both among the educated classes of the Chinese and among the Americans and other foreigners as to who is to become the next president of the United States. The fact that there is now a third party in the field backed largely by the farmers and labor unions, makes the national campaign more interesting and of course vastly more complicated. The fact that a minority socialist-labor party was able to get into power in Great Britain and that this has had an effect upon the foreign policies of the British Empire in respect to questions arising in this part of the world, has had much to do with whetting the mental appetite out here in respect to the American political situation. It is very difficult, residing as we do, on the other side of the world to keep in touch with the political situation in the United States. The newspapers and magazines are always a month old and the editors of the English-language press in the Far East, most of whom are not familiar with American politics or even with American geography, do not help very much with the stuff which they clip and reprint from American publications. The news carried by the press services is meager and only hits the high spots, or in other words the sensational angles of the political campaign. The Americans residents in the Far East unless they are able to subscribe for several American papers and have the time and courage to read them when they finally arrive, are distinctly handicapped in trying to keep abreast of happenings at home.

FOR the various reasons outlined in the preceding paragraph, and for the specific purpose of trying to be of some service to our foreign and Chinese readers, in enabling them to understand what is going on politically in America in the present campaign, we are hereby deliberately committing the unpardonable sin of reprinting a few paragraphs from a private letter from a subscriber who happens to be a well known magazine writer and who lives in the state of Connecticut. Otherwise his identity shall remain unknown. Here is what he says of the American political situation in a letter dated August seventh:-

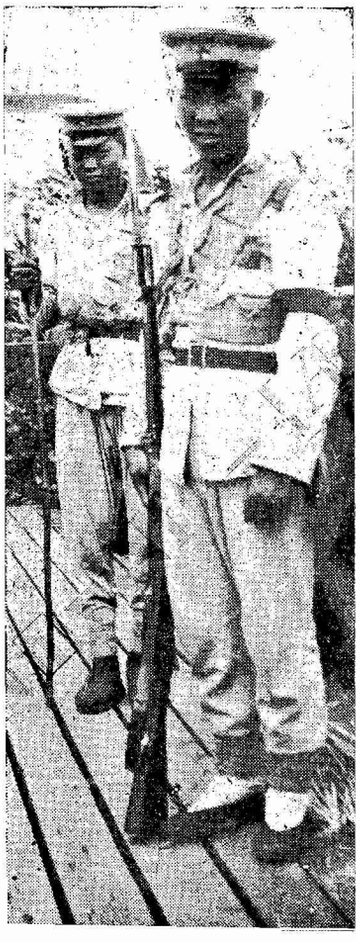
"Your papers will have told you all about the Democratic and Progressive tickets long before this can reach you. I do not believe LaFollette and Wheeler will cut so wide a swath as would have come had the agricultural depression continued. We are headed toward two-dollar wheat, other farm products are on the upgrade, and the farmers of the Northwest will vote for prosperity rather than for a ticket of protest. Such are the processes of democracy! Black rust in the Canadian wheatfields has more vote-getting power than a platform.

"Although I have been asked to write some special articles for John W. Davis, and may do it, I will say to you as man to man that the Repulicans are going to win in November. I dislike Coolidge. I think his taciturnity is partly due to an incorrigible habit of passing the buck. He did that in the Boston police strike, then stepped in and grabbed all the glory from the Mayor of Boston; he has been doing it in Washington since Harding died. But it is another process of democracy that the electorate requires a tag to ticket things by, and that the movement toward prosperity as well as all of good that happens in the nation and in Washington is called Coolidge. He has made a splendid impression on the country. 'Hell and Maria Dawes' at the small end of the ticket lends it the necessary swagger and dash and picturesque verbosity. I do not believe the combination can be beat.

"The most astonishing thing of the campaign so far is that the Democrats, who have made Wall Street and the 'Money Trust' the principal target of their political Big Berthas, should have turned for their candidate to the lawyer for J. P. Morgan and Company. John W. Davis is an able, urbane and honest person. He is quite the best timber before the people. He would decorate the White House and he would manage the government capitally. If I weren't an hereditary Democrat I would still vote for him. Charles W. Bryan (William J.'s brother) is to him what Dawes is to Coolidge, a picturesque (but not profane) vote-getter. I tremble to think what would happen to this United States if Bryan were by act of Providence to become President. But I do not believe there is any danger of such a contingency."

Fighting Begins between Chekiang and Kiangsu

China seems hopelessly doomed to a general war. As well as was realized the deep-seated hatred against the Peking government, which under President Tsao Kun has sought to unify China since last October, the suddenness with which hostilities have broken out has hardly given time for a proper conception of the disruption in China which seems imminent. Scarcely ten days ago, General Chi, military governor of Kiangsu and henchman of the Chihli party in power at Peking, began mobilization against General Lu, military governor of Chekiang and an anti-Peking partisan. While extensive preparations for fighting made war within a few miles of Shanghai seem quite probable, still it was not believed that there was much stomach for fighting and that it would be a listless struggle with considerable looting but little accomplished by either party. It was thought most likely that some sort of peace would be arranged between Kiangsu and Chekiang. Such hopes were dispelled when serious fighting actually began between the two forces on the forenoon of September 3 in the vicinity of Huang-tu, 15 miles from Shanghai; and the clash there will probably reach all over China and embroil the country in a general war such as perhaps China has never seen. Indications are that the guns fired at Huang-tu will light off the general conflagration towards which China's militarism has been headed since the presidency of Yuan Shi-kai. In every province of China is martialled the largest standing army of any country in the world disorganized and inflamed by petty jealousies, lack of funds, an undisciplined mob composed of ignorant, ruthless vandals. With Chang Tso-lin pouring two columns of China's best trained and equipped forces through the Great Wall into Peking, with Sun Yat-sen in the south arousing such energy as is left in his Southern forces, and far-away Szechuen, barely organized under the Northern government and beset from within and without by disgruntled generals with mercenary followings of bandit-soldiery, what fate awaits China, one wonders. And the saddest part of the situation is that the 400,000,000 of China are not in any way interested or to be benefitted by the fighting, though they must foot the bill. China is merely the trysting ground for the prowess of a handful of selfish militarists at the head of a rabble who find soldiering with its looting and lawlessness a pleasanter occupation than any other. It is not a war for freedom, nor a war to end wars in China, nor a war for anything but for the personal aggrandizement of whichever faction is victorious; and China itself, at home and abroad, must emerge from the conflict in a more pitiful state of helplessness than heretofore. The outbreak of hostilities between Chekiang and Kiangsu is indeed a sorry event in the history of China.



Kiangsu soldiers at Quinsan

Chekiang soldiers at Nanziang

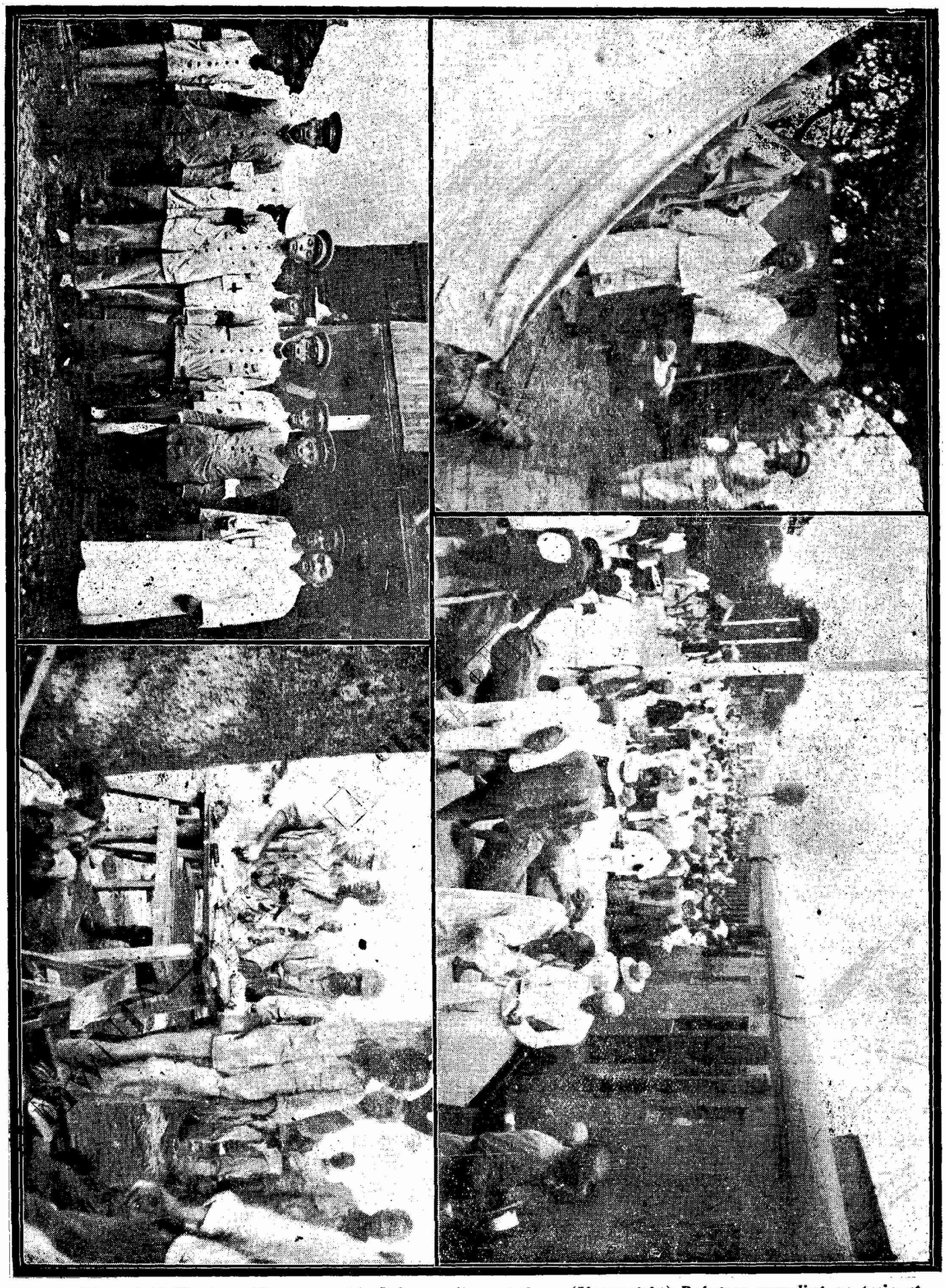
Cause of Conflict

The underlying cause of the present outbreak of hostilities between Generals Lu and Chi is the possession of the territory surrounding Shanghai by Lu though it is properly a part of Kiangsu province which is Chi's domain. This came about as follows: In June 1915, General Lu was made defense commissioner of Shanghai by General Tan Chi-jui, leader of the Anfu clique then in power at Peking. In August 1919 General Tan promoted Lu to the military governorship of Chekiang province, making Lu's trusted lieutenant, General Ho Feng-lin, Shanghai's defense commissioner. When in 1920, Generals Chang Tso-lin and Tsao Kun united and drove the Anfu clique out of Peking, Generals Lu and Ho maintained their holds on Chekiang and Shanghai, respectively. General Wu Pei-fu under Tsao Kun did what fighting was necessary to oust the Anfu clique. Then Wu in 1922 broke with and defeated Chang Tso-lin, who out of enmity to Wu became friendly with General Lu who has constituted a thorn in Wu Pei-fu's side ever since. General Chi, a Wu Pei-fu man, became military leader of Kiangsu province in 1920 and has constantly desired to control the area about Shanghai which is both lucrative and strategic.

Friction between Generals Lu and Chi has been almost constant, and the present is not the first threat of war though it is the most serious. Last November General Hsu Kuo-liang, chief of the Shanghai constabulary and a Lu appointee, was murdered under circumstances which pointed to implication of the Kiangsu party. Trouble immediately arose as to whether Lu or Chi should appoint Hsu's successor, both generals claiming the right. Chi began sending troops down to Quinsan from Nanking, as in the present instance, and war threatened. However, a peace pact was finally arranged and signed by the two militarists and an outbreak was averted.

The pretext of the trouble now is Chi's claim that General Lu has broken Article 3 of the peace pact by incorporating Generals Chwang Tse-ping and Yang Hua-chao, recently driven out of Fukien province with 25,000 soldiers by adherents of the Northern militarists. General Lu, in an interview published in the *North-China Daily News* of September 1, stated his case as follows:

"Article Three of the Peace Pact seems to be the cause of much misunderstanding. According to that article, if an army from another province came into the territory of either Marshal Chi or myself, the army was to be disarmed and disbanded. Now, the Fukien divisions, to which the Chihli Party objects so strenuously, came into Chekiang by way of Kiangsi. As you know, Marshal Chi is not only Tuchun of Kiangsu but also Inspector-General of Kiangsu, Kiangsi and Anhui. These troops should have been disarmed by him when they were in Kiangsi. Instead, they were per-



(Upper left) Kiangsu soldiers camped in Quinsan railway station. (Upper right) Refugees crowding on train at Soochow. (Lower left) Kiangsu Army Red Cross unit at Quinsan. (Lower right) Chekiang Army cooks preparing supper at Huang-tu on August 31.

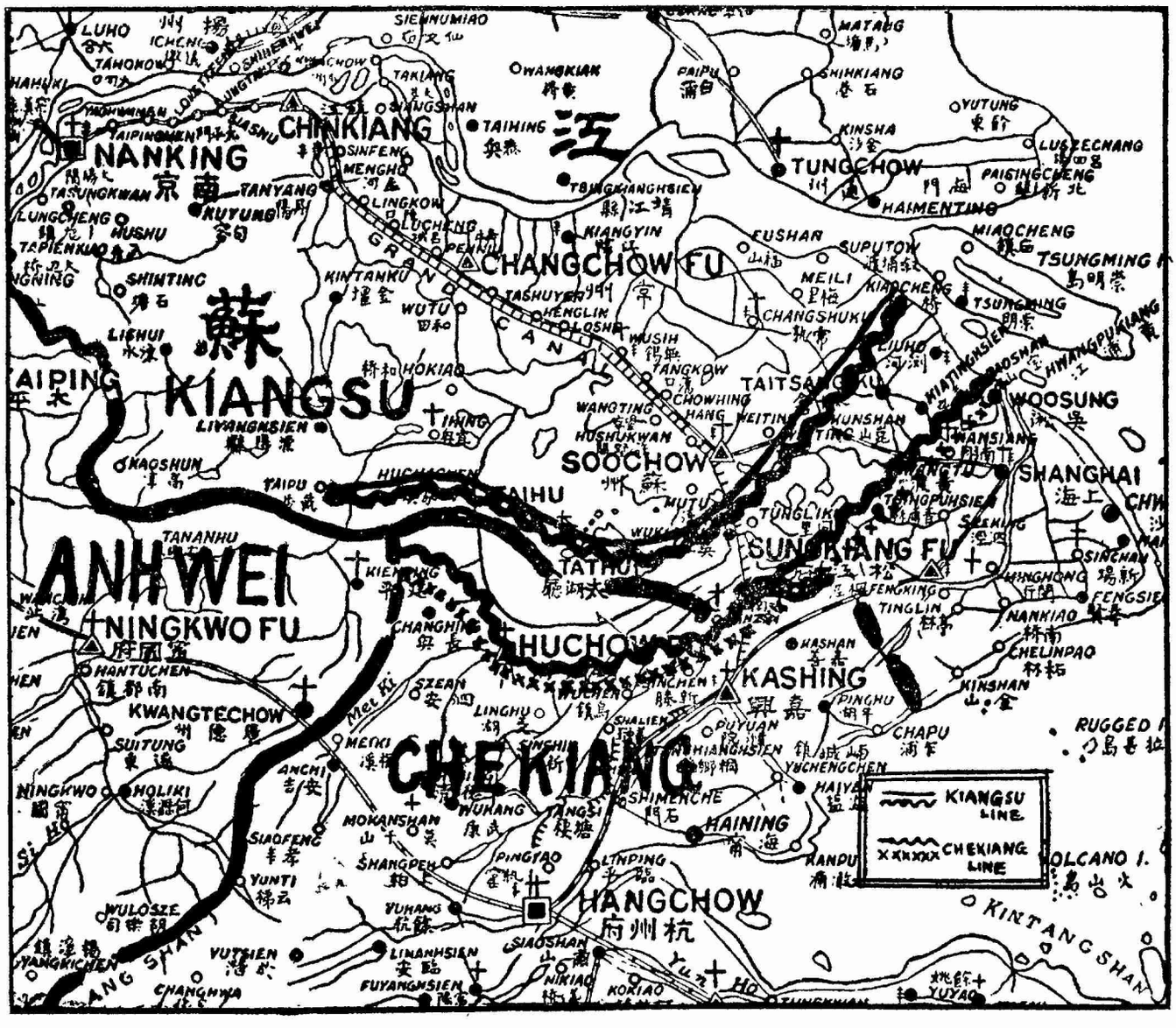
mitted to come to the boundaries of Chekiang. I was faced with the problem of handling a large number of soldiers who were roaming the country at will. I could have fought them and driven them back on Anhui and Fukien to become bandits and to ravage that country, as hungry men are bound to do in certain circumstances. I could have tried to disarm them, but they probably would have taken to the hills and made trouble for Chekiang as well as for the provinces over which Marshal Chi is Inspector-General. To do that would have been impracticable and harmful to the country. I took what I believe to be a wiser step. I reorganized these divisions and incorporated them in the Chekiang army. They are part of the Chekiang army to-day. Originally, I had no idea of incorporating these troops in the Chekiang army, but to take over some of the more experienced generals who would be useful in my own armies. The troops were to be sent home, if possible. But Marshal Chi's attitude made that impossible and I had to keep them here."

Another element which is believed to have made for an outbreak at the present time is the flooded condition of the provinces around Peking, which would hamper Chang Tso-lin should he try to aid the Chekiang forces by attacking Wu Pei-fu and the Peking militarists. Thousands of miles of land are under water in the North, but to what extent the Mukden warlord's forces would be handicapped in marching on Peking is problematical.

Mobilization

Last week the press reported that Chang Tso-lin was assembling his army just north of the Great Wall at Chinchow ostensibly for annual field maneuvers; but he has openly stated that he would attack Peking within eight hours after learning of hostilities being opened against General Lu in Chekiang. Peking has ordered additional troops at Luanchow, Yutien and Fengtien to oppose an attack from Manchuria, but its feelings in the matter may be somewhat gauged by a Peking Cabinet order on August 29 that General Chi and General Lu take steps to bring about peace and cause their respective troops to return to the places where they were originally stationed, humorously adding that "any party that disobeys shall be subjugated."

Between August 15 and 20, General Chi began mobilizing his forces at Nanking. Secrecy was maintained until August 25 when Chi's men seized hundreds of junks on the canals between Changchow and Soochow, and commandeered all the freight trains at Nanking. Immediately troops and muntions began moving out of Nanking, first to Changchow about 90 miles southeast in the direction of Shanghai along the Shanghai-Nanking railway. On August 27, some five thousand troops had reached Soochow and were moved by rail to Quinsan and by the Grand Canal to Pingwan on Lake Taiho. The 3,000 men of the 2nd Kiangsu division under General Chu Hsi at Soochow were transported to Quinsan, and trainloads of field guns, ammunition, supplies and equipment were rushed to that point which was made the basis for an advance on Woosung fort in cooperation with a naval attack from the Yangtze river. While Kiangsu forces were being rushed to Quinsan by rail and down the Grand Canal to Pingwan which is in direct line for the Chekiang town of Kashing on the Shanghai-Hangchow railway about midway between Shanghai and the Chekiang capital, Hangchow, Kiangsu troops were also being sent from Changchow to the south of Lake Taiho in the vicinity of Yishin and Huchachen where the Kiangsu, Anhwei and Chekiang provincial borders meet, a distance of about 70



Map showing war area and original lines of opposing forces

miles from Hangchow. At the same time the Nanking naval force, four torpedo boats and minor small craft, set out from Nanking down the Yangtze, and the half-dozen Fukien warships of the Northern party left the Fukien coast, It was believed that both fleets were proceeding to attack Woosung in conjunction with the soldiers from Quinsan.

Chekiang troops did not begin to move until August 29, when soldiers were moved from Nanziang, 15 miles from Shanghai, up the line to Huang-tu where they spread north and south confronting the Kiangsu line just south of Quinsan along the Henli river 15 miles away. Chekiang troops were concentrated at Liuho on the Yangtze river between Quinsan and Woosung fort, and at Kashing on the Shanghai-Hangchow railway and at Huchowfu at the south of Lake Taiho. The Chekiang navy consisting of 10 or 12 small vessels was distributed along the Yangtze in support of Liuho and to patrol the Chekiang coast, with three vessels in the Whangpoo to protect the arsenal at Lunghua.

Impressed Coolies at Quinsan

Opposing Forces

The number of men under command of the Kiangsu and Chekiang generals is impossible to know. The wildest estimates have appeared in the press, some ascribing General Chi with as many as 150,000 while a conservative report in the *China Press* places Chi's effectives at 42,000. It is doubtful if the generals themselves have accurate information on the number of the forces under them, for the commanders have been carrying padded pay-rolls. This was quite evident in Soochow where residents stated the force supposed to be 3,000 was greatly under strength, because the moment orders to move were issued, hundreds of coolies were rounded up in the streets and put into uniform. The estimate of forces printed in the *China Press* on September 2 will probably prove as near correct as any figures advanced thus far:

"The Chekiang forces are now supposed to consist of:

	Men
4th Chekiang (Luchun) Division of	8,000
10th Chekiang (Luchun) Division of	10,000
1st Provisional Division	8,000
2nd Provisional Division	6,000
1st Mixed Brigade	2,000
2nd Mixed Brigade	2,000
Special troops numbering	13,000
Tsang Chi-ping's and Yang Hua-chao's	25,000
Recruited within the last few months	4,000
Giving a total in Chekiang of	78,000
While General Ho Fenglin has at Shanghai 16th Mixed Brigade of Chekiang troops	2,000
6th Mixed Brigade of Kiangsu troops	3,000
and approximately, including garrison troops, infantry totalling	12,000
Giving a grand total of	95,000

"From this number probably the Kiangsu Mixed Brigade should be deducted, as it would probably not fight against the Kiangsu forces.

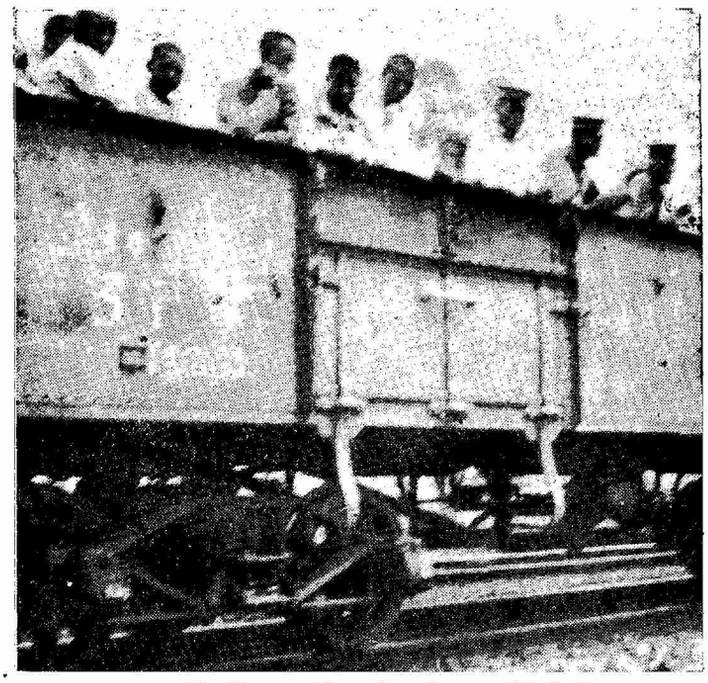
"Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan has under his command:

	Men
1st Division, consisting of	4,000
2nd Division	4,000
6th Division	8,000
19th Division	3,000
1st Mixed Brigade	4 000
2nd Mixed Brigade	3,000
3rd Mixed Brigade	3,000
4th Mixed Brigade	3,000
5th Mixed Brinade	3,000
6th Mixed Brigade	3,000
Reserve Corps	4,000
Giving a total of	42,000

"Thus if General Lu turned his whole strength against Marshal Chi the latter would be outnumbered by more than two to one but the Chekiang forces have been split into three. General Tsang Chi-ping and Yang Hua-chao having left Hangchow in the direction of the Fukien border to meet the menace from General Sun Chuan-fang, the remaining forces being divided between Hangchow and Changhing. The Chekiang position at Changhing would enable General Lu's forces to strike at Nanking in the event of the Kiangsu forces making a general attack on General Ho Feng-lin at Shanghai.

"There is reason to believe, however, that a third column is being prepared in Anhui, and military experts in Peking think that the strength and fighting qualities of this column must prove the deciding factor in the struggle, if the present movements lead to combined action against Chekiang. Both Chekiang and Kiangsu are well supplied with artillery and each has aeroplanes. Fukien forces are now well equipped but their artillery is not good. General Sun Chuan-fang is not likely to put more than 20,000 troops in the field."

Wu Pei-fu is reported to be increasing the Kiangsu forces with men and supplies from north of the Yangtze



Coolies caught at Soochow and being tansported to front to work

river. No accurate information is obtainable as to the amount of help he may render, but in view of Chang Tso-lin's threat it may not be sufficient to give overwhelming preponderance to Kiangsu.

In the air, General Lu of Chekiang was eminently superior at the outset, having 17 Breguet planes of the type used by the French airman d'Oisy to fly from Shanghai to Japan, and some 15 other planes. General Lu has a landing field at Lunghua, and is reported to be constructing another at Huchowfu. General Chi had but three or four planes when mobilization started, but Wu Pei-fu is supposed to have delivered 30 planes at Nanking within the first week, and Chi's agents in Shanghai approached

foreigners who saw flying service during the European war, offering them very attractive sums for their services as pilots. One Nanking plane was seen over Soochow on August 31 at noon, but it was flying very low and the sputtering engine indicated trouble. Later it landed about 5 miles from the railway at Soochow and was considerably damaged. Foreigners at Soochow saw air bombs passing through to Quinsan on the train, but further than this, aeroplanes have been kept in the background. Unquestionably, anything like effective use of 15 or 20 airplanes by either side would throw the other into complete confusion and carry off the victory.

An interesting feature of the armies' personnel is that Chihli and Shantung men form the majority of the fighting men on both sides. They are not Kiangsu men fighting against Chekiang men, and for that reason, among many, the people of the two provinces have no partisan feeling in the outcome of a struggle. Their entire interest is centered on the effect fighting will have on their homes and business and on themselves. Looting by victorious or defeated troops is what they have most to fear, and that, rather than fighting, is the main attraction of Chinese army life to the soldiers.

Of the soldiers assembled on opposite sides in the vicinity of the Shanghai-Nanking railway, the Chekiang soldiers appeared considerably superior to the Kiangsu men. They looked better trained, better fed, and gave one more the impression of soldiers than rascals. The appearance of the men is backed up by general report as to the conditions of the two leaders. Chekiang is reported to have sufficient money while General Chi felt called upon to pay his men three months' back pay before ordering mobilization.

Chinese Gentry Panic-Stricken

The confusion into which the gentry in the threatened war area were thrown was both pitiful and disgusting. In Soochow, the families of high officers left town before it was generally known that preparations for fighting were being made. Immediately troop movement started, the departure of officials' families was understood; and a general exodus began which lasted until trains stopped running on September 2. The stations along the line seethed with sweaty men and women, tugging their all in clumsy bundles, with crying children tagging on and many nursing babes in arms. There seemed to be no purpose in the flight other than to flee, residents of Wusih and Nanking rushing to Soochow while Soochow folk entrained for Nanking or Wusih. A Soochow missionary stated that many Soochow people went to Hangchow while he had met refugees from Hangchow in Soochow. One of his servants moved from one side of Soochow to the other, and seemed to feel quite satisfied with having escaped from the danger zone.

One cause of the fear instilled in the gentry's hearts was the ruthlessness of the Soochow division just before leaving. The soldiers had very little money and first went to pawnshops to raise cash on their rather worthless effects. For an article worth possibly a dollar, they would demand $10 and the pawnbrokers pretty generally paid what was asked of them. One who refused had most of his teeth knocked out by a mob of soldiers and was almost beaten to death. The soldiers also went into Soochow stores and took goods at their own prices. To cap the climax on Friday impressment of civilians began in Soochow, soldiers not only picking up coolies from the streets but going into shops and grabbing the first man at hand. Naturally, all stores immediately closed and every one kept indoors, so that Soochow had the appearance of a deserted village, as compared with its usual bustle far into the night.

At Quinsan, where the Kiangsu men made a front line base, conditions were even worse. When visited on August 30, there were practically no civilians to be seen in town, the few being shopkeepers who had been told to keep open for the soldiers' benefit or they would have their places confiscated, so they said. Cases of rapine were reported on the evening of August 30, and were probably true as one of the divisions stationed in Quinsan has the reputation of being the best fighters but the worst vandals, having always been engaged in bandit suppression and therefore enured to wreaking vengeance.

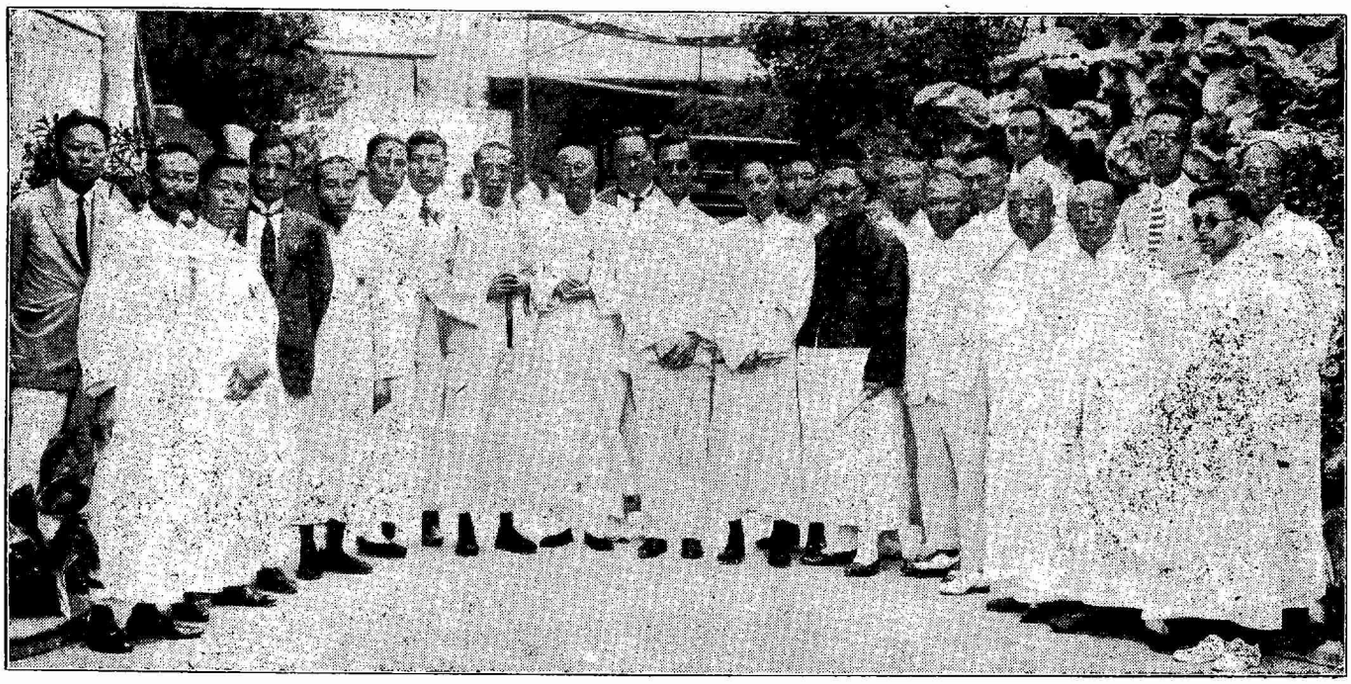
In the fields between Quinsan and Huang-tu, where fighting was expected to take place, there were but few people to be seen, but still there were some. The crops were about ready for harvest and really were in need of but little attention, so that the absence of farm hands was not as conspicuous nor as significant as might have been at another season.

Approaching Shanghai and within the lines of the Chekiang army, it is not prejudice which prompts the statement that conditions seemed much better. There were considerable crowds leaving town, but in Nanziang there were plenty of people to be seen in the streets and at Huang-tu, a fair-sized town two miles off the railway where from 1,000 to 2,000 soldiers were quartered in temples on August 31, all the stores were open and the streets were as crowded with residents as if no soldiers had been present nor fighting threatening. It is possible that full realization of approaching dangers had not yet dawned on the Huang-tu people, but certainly on August 31, they appeared quite unconcerned. An argument was witnessed between a soldier and a shopkeeper over a sweetmeat, a matter of coppers unquestionably. The Chekiang soldier instead of beating up the shopkeeper as was expected sought a local police to settle the dispute. There was considerable noisy talking, but the scene ended peacefully.

Such evidence as taken at first-hand by a *Weekly Review* representative lends credence to newspaper reports of better control over the Chekiang forces than those of Kiangsu. On September 2, 500 junks and as many wheelbarrows were taken just outside Shanghai but General Ho announced that only those willing to serve were sequestered. It is quite evident that the Chekiang commanders are in pretty good financial circumstances whereas the Kiangsu forces are not so fortunate and therefore forced back on the policy of "necessities of war." Reports from Changchow and Wusih and Nanking are to the same effect as scenes actually witnessed in Soochow and Quinsan, and the number of impressed laborers sent down from above Soochow to Quinsan is ample testimony that impressment must have been carried out wholesale.

The effect of thousands and thousands of refugees pouring into Shanghai is most noticeable. Probably the majority have little of value excepting their lives and have sought protection with relatives and friends who are probably equally as poor, and at any rate in poor position to accommodate a number of people, however beloved, indefinitely.

Refugees at Soochow rushing like sheep for first train to Nanking, August 31



Officers of the National Anti-Opium Association, assembled in Shanghai on August 24 at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. The meeting decided to circularize religious, educational, welfare, agricultural and commercial organizations of China with an appeal to observe September 28 as National Anti-Opium Day throughout China.

Some Suggestions for Missionaries in China

BY C N. LI, B. A.

IT is without any exaggeration to say that the awakening of China is largely due to the work of the missionaries. It is the missionaries, who have made the Chinese realize the teachings of Jesus Christ. It is the missionaries, who have introduced the principle of social service into Chinese society. It is the missionaries, who have brought the Chinese into a very close contact with Western family life, the ideals of womanhood, of monogamy, of small family, and of domestic concord. It is the missionaries, who have swept many superstitious practises from Chinese society, introduced hygienic habits and public sanitation, and preached the necessity of recreation and the value of games. Mission schools spread Western learning. Mission hospitals introduce Western medicine. Mission buildings show Western architecture. Mission homes offer places of refuge for women and children particularly in times of great military disturbance.

Now having done so much for China, the churches should be the places where the Chinese are eager to go for inspiration. Missionaries should be the people whom the Chinese are ready to ask for advice. Christian workers should meet no opposition in winning the teeming population of China to the standard of Jesus Christ our Savior.

Is this actually the case? I am a little doubtful whether to answer yes or no. The fact lies somewhere between these two antonyms. It is true that Christianity has made rapid progress in China, that it has overcome much opposition, and that it will leave an abiding influence upon the new China, which is still in the process of making. Yet taking all factors—advantages as well as difficulties—into consideration. I am sorry to say that the missions fall far short of the aims they expect to accomplish. What they have done is very little compared with what the future has in store for them to do. A congregation in most of the inland provinces has usually only a few influential people. The majority of the political, educational, and business leaders remain aloof from any Christian churches. Christians constitute only a fraction of the student body in mission schools to say nothing of the government schools, where such students can scarcely be found. In recent years, forces have been at work which are detrimental to the spread of Christianity. Anti-religious societies have been formed in several cities, where Christian influence is by no means weak. In fact, the opposition to Christianity now-a-days is even more formidable than the Boxer Uprising. In the time of the Boxers, opposition was due to ignorance. The movement was not religious but nationalistic in character. It was engendered by an intense hatred toward foreigners and not toward Christians. Chinese Christians suffered only because they were working with the foreigners. The opposition at present is radically different. It is based upon philosophical grounds. It rises from the very root of things. It is a clash of principles and not of races. To be brief and concise, it is a struggle between Christianity and socialistic propaganda.

In recent years, China has been in a great turmoil not only politically but also socially and intellectually. A great influx of new ideas has been making its headway into every phase of Chinese life and civilization. Age-long institutions have been shaken from the very bottom upward. Anything that savors of tradition or conventionalism is subjected to severe criticism and exploded without much consideration.

Awakening of Public Consciousness

Of course, this movement is not without a profound cause. Since Yuan Shih Kai's regime, there has been a return to the old order of things. Yuan Shih Kai, having suppressed the revolution in 1913 and driven his political opponents into exile, took to restoring everything that was cherished in the past dynasties but shattered after the revolution in 1911. He not only tried to instal himself as emperor of a new dynasty but also endeavored to educate the people in monarchical ideas. There was a tendency in Chinese society to worship the past again. But while the pendulum swings backward, it also gains force for a forward spring. Forces were secretly at work that forbode an outburst one day or the other. The overthrow of Yuan Shih Kai did not alter the situation very much. Tuchuns and super-tuchuns have since then reigned supreme in their respective satrapies. Civil war becomes chronic. The country has thus far been in a chaotic and disrupted state. People are heavily taxed; and industry, business, and education are badly hampered. In addition to these facts, there have been diplomatic defeats and a wide awakening of national consciousness against foreign aggression. All these factors tend to produce in the minds of most people a feeling of intense distrust in, and discontent against, the government and the existing order of things. They are, therefore, ready to accept radical ideas that aim at a complete overthrow of the present political and social organization. The student movement on May 5, 1919 ignited the magazine and set the whole nation aflame. Demonstrations or parades were held all over the country. Public lectures

were given in all important places. Dailies, weeklies, and monthlies, largely in the hands of the students, turn out periodical literature all attacking ruthlessly the old order of things. The New Thought Movement, which was the name given to this great social upheaval, had certainly a momentum unparalleled in Chinese history.

The Bolshevists took this opportunity and spread their doctrine by every means. They know that the young Chinese, in their rebellion against the old, are ready to assimilate all new things without any discrimination. First they imported into China ideas that are perfectly sound and that have long been approved in the West. When the young people are convinced by these ideas and are ready to regard the propagandists as prophets of the day, they begin to lead them into socialistic principles. Some of them are writers of unquestionable reputation and can carry the whole student class away merely by their logic and style. Within the period of less than eight years, they have practically succeeded in making one-half if not two-thirds of the middle school students socialistically inclined.

Missionaries vs. Students

Now let us see what is the status of the missionaries in this period of social unrest? To be brief, they are involved in a deadly conflict with the young and radical Chinese students. The reasons may be briefly discussed as follows:

First. Missionaries are considered to be too conservative toward changes. Foreign preachers and educators, on their coming to China, are preoccupied with the idea that the Chinese society changes very slowly and that the Chinese are firm believers in the past. They also remember that Confucius swayed the realm of thought of all Chinese for over two thousand years, and that the Four Books and the Five classics have, from a very remote period in history, been held sacred in China and formed the only subject of many competitive examinations. Being missionaries, they think they must adapt themselves to the conservative atmosphere in this old land. They must reverence the Chinese customs so as not to arouse oppositon. After they have secured some rudimentary knowledge of the Chinese language, they begin to read the Chinese sacred books. They think only in this way they can get the confidence of the Chinese and win them to the standard of the Savior.

All these considerations would have been very well if there had not been rapid changes in Chinese society—changes that the missionaries with their preconceptions, could not see and are perfectly unwilling to believe. The young people in China no longer believe in the teaching of the classics. They regard these books as obstacles that block the progress of the Chinese society. Most middle school students never think them worth while studying. Books, that are of common interest to them, are chiefly translations of the works of Henric Ibson, Prince Krupotkin, Bertrand Russell and other of similar temperament. They read propagandistic literature rather than old books. They worship Karl Marx rather than Confucius. Thus the missionaries, in their eagerness to graft Christianity on the old Chinese civilization, unfortunately become reactionary in the eyes of the young Chinese students. This naturally prevents many of them from coming into touch with churches and Christian workers.

Student Objections

Second. Christianity is supposed to be antagonistic to science. The young Chinese are pragmatic in their attitude. They believe in science and experimentation. The existence of God is, to their way of thinking, incompatible with laboratory experience. The Holy Bible. with its numerous miracles and parables, seem to them very childish and exceedingly superstitious. In their wild rush for freedom, they want to be emancipated from all religious bonds. Like the French people during the Reign of Terror, they are also ready to worship the Goddess of Reason instead of Jehovah. They regard Christians as enemies of science, of intellectual freedom, and of the development of material civilization in China.

Third. Missionaries are regarded as adherents to the capitalists and the capitalistic system of society. To the socialistically inclined Chinese students, preachers are consumers and not producers. Since missions are chiefly financed by the rich people in foreign countries, they must necessarily be defenders of the capitalistic regime. The buildings of the churches and the foreign residence houses, with their beautiful architecture, are objects of envy and hatred. They are regarded as symbolic of capitalists' living upon the fruits of labor. So then the young people think that in the impending class warfare they must not only fight the capitalists but also fight those interests bound up in the capitalistic system—the Christians.

Fourth. Missionaries are considered to be ultra-consvative regarding the freedom between the sexes. Missionaries, preoccupied with the idea that for centuries there has never been any freedom of social intercourse between the sexes in Chinese society and that the Oriental women have always been noted for their seclusion, usually look with disapproval at the wild rush for freedom of social intercourse between men and women in China. Almost all girls schools under mission auspices have very strict rules regarding going out and receiving guests. Incoming and outgoing letters are not infrequently censored by the school authorities. In the eyes of the young radical Chinese, these practises are contrary to the modern principles of the emancipation of women and the equality between the sexes.

Fifth. Missionaries are considered to be backward in educational theories. Most young Chinese students favor student self-government and the abolition of examinations. To them, proctors are unnecessary and the system of giving demerits for misbehavior absolutely useless. Marks and grades are incompatible with modern ideas of spontaneity and individuality. Mission schools usually have very strict discipline and frequent examinations and are, therefore, representatives of conservatism.

Suggested Changes

Having briefly discussed the reasons why there is, in recent years, so much opposition to Christianity, now let me offer a few suggestions to the missionaries. Before I attempt to do this, I must, however, say that I perfectly agree with the stand they have taken I believe in the idea that society changes slowly and that in the wild rush for freedom we must not completely lose ourselves. Yet there are a few suggestions that might be helpful to all Christian workers.

First. Since the future of Christianity depends to a large extent upon the younger generation, the work of the missionaries is particularly concerned with the student class. They should, therefore, always keep in touch with the sentiments in Chinese society and understand the psychology of the young people. It is one thing to be radical, and it is quite another thing to understand radicalism. If you want to put the students on the right track, you must first know even more than they do what influences have dominated their excitable brains. Only in this way can you adapt your preaching or teaching to their needs and capacities. Many missionaries in China ignore the social sentiments entirely; and they, therefore, fall far short of the usefulness they might otherwise possess.

In churches as well as in schools you should have some very fine Chinese scholars as preachers and teachers. They should not only have a good Western education but also a profound knowledge of things Chinese—past as well as present. It is this sort of people that can exert the most wholesome influence upon the rising generation. Many Missions can not secure first class Chinese Workers. It is either because the salary is not attractive, or the confidence is not strong.

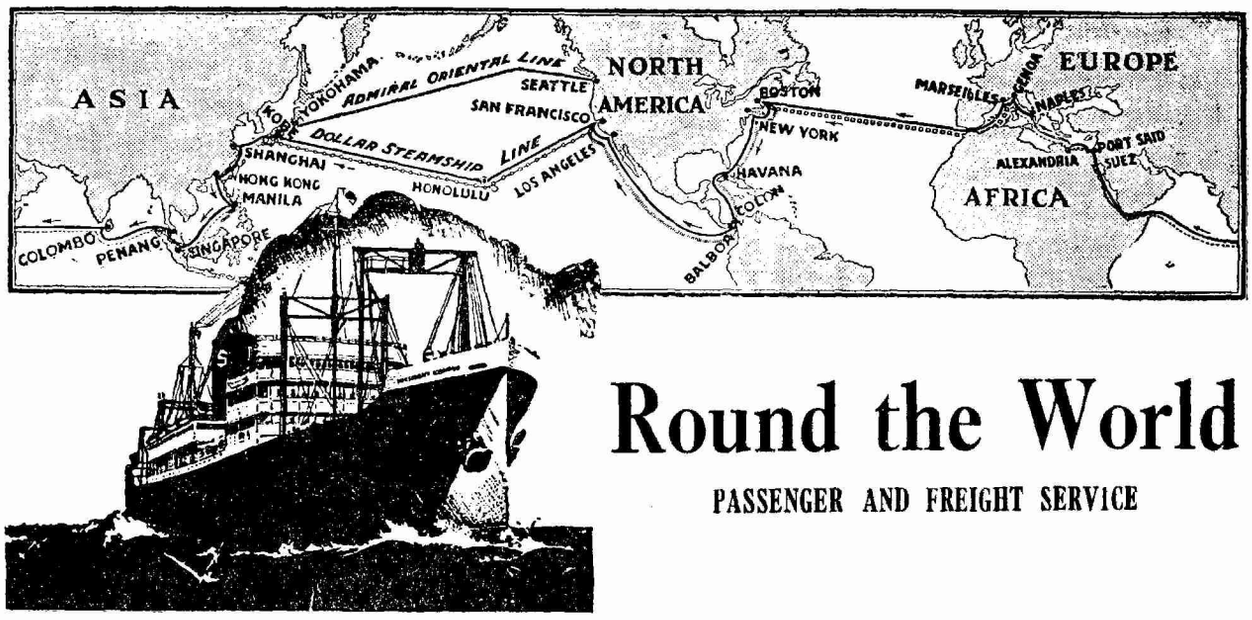
Third. There should be more Christian publications than there at present. The Holy Bible, with its numerous miracles and parables, is difficult for the young people to understand. They are not spiritual enough to get the meaning behind the words. Missions should have very profound Chinese scholars to write or translate commentaries for the scriptures. The language in which a thought is expressed has much to do with the effectiveness of the thought itself. The Chinese are literary by nature. They like beautiful style no matter whether the language is classical or colloquial.

Fourth. Mission schools should by all means try to develop strong departments of scientific and technical courses. Thus far, Mission schools are strong in arts but somewhat handicapped in laboratory equipment for highly professional subjects. Schools are, of course, not primarily for the spread of religion; but if they can attract a great number of scientifically-minded students, they can go a great way toward removing the misconception that science and religion are necessarily antagonistic.

In conclusion, I must say a few words to the home boards of the Missions in China. Your representatives have done very good work in this far away land, where the inhabitants are by nature not at all religious. The missionaries may not have achieved as much as they are expected to, but this is by no means their fault. Rome was not built in a day. To convert the four hundred million Chinese people to the Christian faith is no easy task for the few hundred missionaries to do. The home boards should, therefore, do their very best to reinforce their representatives in the matter of men and finance; if they hope to make the Republic of China a Christian nation.

Yale-in-China College,

Changsha, August 29, 1924.



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American-Chinese Trade Analysed and Forecasted

BY SHU-LUN PAN, B. A.

A. B. (St. John's); M. B. A. (Harvard); Ph. D. (Columbia).

NOTE:—In an article published in the Review on March 15, under the title of the "Trade between China and the United States," Mr. Pan outlined the general drift of the Chinese-American trade in the past decades and also pointed out some of its future possibilities. In this article Mr. Pan further analyses the China-American trade and deals more specifically with some important articles which composed or now compose a large part of the imports and exports between these two countries and attempts to forecast the future tendency of each of these lines.

Among the various articles imported from the Old Chinese Empire by the New World, tea is one of classical importance. The history of the tea trade in its early years was not only intimately bound up with the whole history of Chinese-American trade, but was also incidentally linked up with the very existence of the American nation. It was only a nominal tax of three pence on American imports of Chinese tea that led the English colonists to revolt against the tyranny of their mother country. As soon as direct trade with China was made possible by American independence, a large quantity of tea, usually constituting half and sometimes even eighty per cent of the American total imports therefrom, was annually brought from the Orient. Up to 1856 Chinese tea was the only tea used in the United States as well as in all other countries. But since that year China's monopoly has been shattered, her supremacy challenged and then utterly ruined, first by Japanese, and later by British and Dutch East Indian competition. In addition to the keen external competition there were also several internal causes which underlay the gradual dry-rot of Chinese-American tea trade. The inefficiency of Chinese methods of cultivation and manufacturing as compared with those followed by the Japanese and East Indian planters and manufacturers, the heavy tea export duties formerly imposed by the Chinese government and the poor methods of selling on the part of Chinese tea merchants, have all contributed their share, at one time or another, to the decline of the trade. During the later decades of the last century, the United States imported each year thirty to fifty million pounds of Chinese tea, constituting more than half of its total tea imports. But to-day, it imports annually less than fifteen million pounds, or less than one-seventh of its total imports.

According to tea connoisseurs the best tea in the world is still produced in China, though it may not be uniform in quality and therefore somewhat unfit for the American large-scale method of marketing. Having realized the importance of the American tea market, however, Chinese tea traders and the Chinese government have made various attempts to improve their method of tea culture in the hope of being able to recover some of their lost share in the trade of the United States.

Growth of Raw Silk Trade

Next to tea in point of time of entrance into the American market, but now by far the most important single article among the various American imports from China, is silk. During the early part of the nineteenth century nearly all American silk imports were in the form of manufactured silks, of which a large part came directly from China. Thus, in 1823 for instance, the total American imports of silks amounted in value to five million dollars, of which sixty per cent was of Chinese manufacture. But since that time the volume of trade in silk manufactures has dwindled both absolutely and relatively. From the middle of the last century down to the present time, Chinese silk textiles have constituted from one-half to three or four per cent of the total American imports of these articles, while the annual value of the trade fluctuates widely from a few hundred thousand dollars to one or two millions. There are three reasons for the decline and present insignificance of this line of trade: First, Chinese silk goods, being manufactured for the home market only, do not suit the taste and fancy of Westerners; secondly, the United States itself has been for half a century one of the largest silk manufacturing countries and can well supply her own needs; and thirdly, the American protective tariff, as applied to silk goods, has been almost prohibitive.

Contrasted with the early decline of trade in silk manufactures was the steady growth of the raw silk trade. Before 1865 the United States bought little raw silk, but since then, due to the rapid development of the silk weaving industry in this country, the importation of foreign raw silk has naturally increased by leaps and bounds. The increase in the silk trade with China, though fairly steady in absolute quantity throughout the last half century, has, however, failed to keep pace with the American total silk import. In 1870 to 1874 Chinese raw silk constituted fifty-three per cent of the total American imports of this article. Its share dwindled to twenty-four per cent in 1890 to 1894, twenty-two per cent in 1910 to 1913 and again to less than twenty per cent since 1914. The reason for this relative decline is twofold; it is due, on the one hand, to the lack of improvement in the method of sericulture and the failure to secure new markets on the part of the Chinese, and, on the other, to severe competition and the rapid growth of the Japanese raw silk industry. Recently, however, the popularity of silk in America has so tremendously increased that the United States has begun to feel the necessity for extension of its raw material field, and once more it looks to China for a more adequate supply of this article. The Chinese silk raisers have also begun to realize the importance of the American market and have made various attempts to improve the bulk of their silk to suit the large-scale manufacture of the United States. Success in this direction has been quite marked during the last few years and no doubt Chinese silk is going to regain its lost position.

The Importance of Hides, Skins and Furs

Hides, skins and furs come next in importance to tea and silk as commodities which have for more than thirty years held a prominent place in American import trade with China. At the end of the nineteenth century Chinese cattle and buffalo hides and goat, sheep, calf and horse skins; were imported into America at an average of several million pounds a year. The volume of trade was more than doubled before the European War and since that time it has been quadrupled. Trade in furs, both dressed, undressed and in fur manufactures, has increased in value from an annual average of three hundred thousand dollars a year before the war to several million dollars a year thereafter. China, as we know, has a vast area of pasture land, and is well able to supply the United States with all these things: trade, therefore, in this line of commodities, is going to expand as the stock-raising industry gradually develops in China.

Closely connected with the hide and fur trade is the trade in wool, both manufactured in the form of carpets and unmanufactured and bristles, and other kinds of animal hairs, because all of them are products of the same animal. Chinese wool, though of inferior quality to Australian and American wool, has occupied a respectable position in the American import trade with China for more than thirty years. Its price is cheaper than that of other countries, so it may be used for manufacture of coarser and cheaper fabrics. In the last ten years American wool imports from China averaged forty million pounds a year with a value of more than one million dollars. Trade in bristles and other animal hair has also shown an upward trend, increasing from a quantity of less than one million pounds, valued at several hundred thousand dollars a year at the beginning of this century, to an annual average of nearly four million pounds at as many million dollars a year.

Hair Nets, Laces and Embroideries

There are also several kinds of Chinese hand-labor manufactures, such as hair nets and laces and embroideries, which have recently played an important role in the trade between the two countries. They came into existence as war babies, and have been growing into manhood, until now they are well able to retain their position in the American market.

Vegetable Oil Trade

Besides these Chinese articles just enumerated there are still several others each of which, for several years during and immediately after the war, took a great share in American import trade. Among them we must first mention vegetable oils. The wide utilization of these oils in American industries and the spectacular growth of Chinese-American trade in them was one of the most interesting commercial phenomena of the past decade. Oils formerly little known in this country, such as the Chinese soya bean oil and Chinese groundnut oil, were suddenly introduced into America for general use, and two years ago the annual value of oil imports amounted to twenty and thirty million dollars a year. But America is itself the largest producer of certain kinds of vegetable oils in the world, (especially cotton-seed oil) and can supply its own needs under normal conditions. Consequently since 1921 the trade in Chinese oils has declined greatly, and, though we can expect them to retain a place in the trade, they are not likely to amount to anything like the quantity and value of the transactions of a few years ago.

(Continued on page 14)

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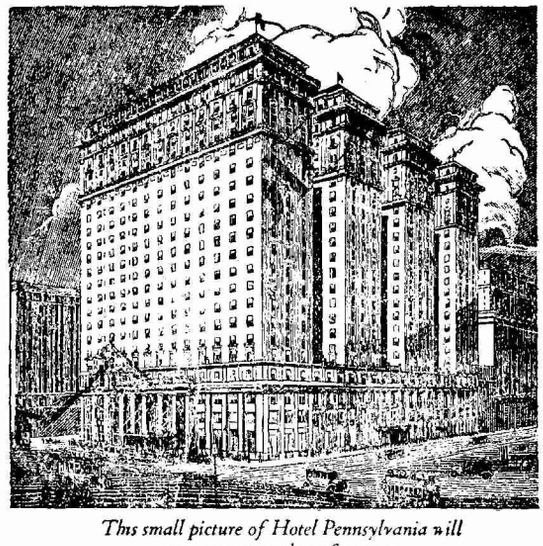

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From the New Republic

THE recognition of Soviet Russia by China has brought the United States and China to an ugly pass unprecedented in the relations of the two countries. Coming now when the United States has just succeeded in estranging Japan and when, moreover, Russia reemerges as a great Asiatic power, this will not be without consequences—one of the numerous consequences of the American government's bigoted attitude with respect to Soviet Russia.

The immediate cause of dispute is a railway line in North Manchuria built by Tsarist Russia on Chinese soil as a joint Chinese-Russian railway, though actually the money put into it and the management were always Russian. After the Russian revolution and the Allied occupation of Siberia the line was taken over and operated by the Allies. Now, with the resumption of relations between Russia and China, the railway has been restored to its original status. The United States protests. China replies with a note of unprecedented sharpness in its intercourse with its traditional patron. The State Department is outraged and informs the American press that China has repudiated its obligations.

The American protest is based on two grounds: first, a claim for $4,250,000 for equipment and supplies furnished the railway during the Allied occupation and, second, the contention that by a resolution of the Washington Conference China accepted a trusteeship of the railway for the benefit of foreign creditors. The Chinese answer is that the railway is a matter which concerns only Russia and China and that the rights of foreign creditors are not endangered.

To one without prejudice China's case seems irrefutable The plain incontrovertible fact is that the Chinese Eastern does concern China and Russia alone. It was built by agreement between those two countries, on the soil of one and with the money of the other. Its status was never questioned before the war and has not been changed by anything that has taken place subsequently. China is accused of having violated a resolution of the Washington Conference dealing with the railway. This resolution aims to fasten on China what may be construed as a trusteeship over the railway for the benefit of foreign creditors and expressly states that the powers "reserve the right to insist upon the responsibility of China" for the railway's obligations to foreign creditors. But in the first place, Russia was not represented at the Conference. In the second place, the resolution was not signed by China. The text of the resolution specifically says, "The powers other than China" decide so and so. Not even is China inferentially bound to accept what they decide. By the resolution the powers are entitled to insist; China has not bound itself to grant what they insist on. So now the United States is insisting, which is its right, but it cannot with any show of reason accuse China of violating an agreement if it does not yield. As a matter of fact, however, there is nothing in the Russo-Chinese treaty which repudiates any obligation on the railroad. Unless it is contended that Russia has forfeited all rights in the railroad, which would be absurd, there is no reason why restoration of the line to its normal Russo-Chinese status imperils any just foreign claims against it.

The American financial claim is at best a doubtful one. The money involved was expended on the railway by the Inter-Allied Railway Board of its own volition and by its own authority at a time when the Allies were in occupation of territory to which they were not bidden. It was not a loan made by mutual consent. It was a military measure, taken because the Allied lines of communication had to be kept open. While it is true that without the supplies in question the railway could not have continued to operate, the motive of the Allies was not to benefit the railway but to safeguard their troops. In any case, however, the American claim is not disputed by China. Nowhere in its official communication is repudiation hinted. The news dispatches from Washington, presumably based on information given out by the State Department, have therefore been misleading. They have represented China as repudiating a debt of the railway and breaking an agreement reached at the Washington Conference.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Hughes's indignation is not so much legally as morally based. The State Department has excommunicated Soviet Russia. The State Department—all of official America, in fact—regards China as its protege. America has fallen into the complacent habit of picturing itself as savior of China generally. This administration, the State Department especially, pictures itself as the savior of China in particular, because of the Washington Conference. Now China, saved and emancipated, returns base ingratitude by consorting with those upon whom the State Department has put the ban.

Officially the State Department did not say that China could not recognize Soviet Russia without losing American favor. But it knew quite well that the Chinese Eastern Railway was the most important question outstanding between China and Russia, and without agreement on it there could be no resumption of relations between the two countries. And any other agreement than that which was reached, namely, restoration to joint control, Russia would, of course, have refused, because it would have been a breach of China's long-standing treaty obligations. China could either have affronted Mr. Hughes's prejudices or alienated Soviet Russia; and because Russia is a powerful neighbor of China and its good will is therefore vital to it, China naturally placed its own vital concerns before Mr. Hughes's prejudices. One cannot question its wisdom. One can, however, question the State Department's wisdom in forcing China to a choice which estranges it.

America has, indeed, historically befriended China. It has done so specifically in the case of the Chinese Eastern railway, which, as has been semi-officially hinted in Washington, would have been seized by Japan if America had not stood in the way. China owes America a debt of gratitude for this as well as for much good-will shown in the concrete before. But gratitude can be felt only as long as it is not insisted on and payment demanded in unreasonable terms. America was content in the old days to deal justice to China for the sake of justice alone. If, now, it does so only for compensation, and as compensation expects China to be its satellite and to satisfy American caprice to China's own loss, it will be told off as sharply as it has been in this case. Nor will it lessen the bad taste of its position by taking the high moral tone.

American-Chinese Trade Analysed and Forecasted

(Continued from page 12)

Somewhat like vegetable oils in the role played in the trade during and immediately after the European War are antimony albumen, indigo, raw cotton, raw tobacco, egg products and straw braids. All these articles were imported from China in large quantities at millions of dollars a year as long as American business, during 1915 to 1920, sustained its prosperity. In 1921 to 1922 trade in them dropped heavily both in quantity and value. As all these articles are raw materials used by American industries for further production, it is predicted that American imports in these lines will more or less recover as soon as American business conditions become normal.

Generally speaking, American imports from China, like her imports from all other Oriental countries, and from South America, are composed mainly of raw and semi-raw materials of which the most important and promising are raw silk hides and skins, furs, straw braids, wool, bristles, vegetable oils, etc. The tendency in the future will be toward a gradual increase of trade in these lines, because, on the one hand, the increasing activity of American industries will result in more intense demand for these materials, and, on the other, China will be able to supply the United States with a larger quantity of such articles as her agriculture, together with simpler forms of industry, is gradually developing. The importation of finished or consumers' goods, on the contrary, shows a tendency toward decreasing importance. These goods consist of tea, silk textiles, etc. Nevertheless, China has been able to export to the United States some kinds of hand-work manufactures whose relative importance is on the increase, because China, having an immense supply of cheap labor, is able to outrival any nation in the world in such hand-made articles, as laces, embroideries, hair nets, etc.

Note:—This article by Mr. Shu Lun Pan dealing with the China-American Trade will be concluded in next week's issue of the Review.

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The New Constitution of China: a Criticism.

BY DR. FRANCISCO VILLANUEVA CONLU.

IX

The Law.—The main purpose of any written fundamental law, which can afford the framework of the method of action of the life of the state is to establish a government of laws, and not of men. Whatever may be its provisions, the force and efficiency of a written const tution must, in every large measure, be dependent upon the loyal and disinterested, and, if necessary, the self-sacrificing respect paid it by the people and by those who are entrusted with political powers. There must be in the hearts of the people and government officials, reverence for law, respect for authority, and a willingness to subordinate individual interests to the welfare of the whole.

Government officials should be the first to set the example of their willingness to obey the law and of their respect to the rights of others. Honesty, fairness, common sense, knowledge of human nature, fair sense of equity and justice, and pity for innocent people, are virtues to be demanded from authorities vested with judicial powers.

Constitutionality of Laws.—Artical 106 of the new Constitution provides:

"No law shall be altered or repealed, except in accordance with the law."

Article 108 provides:

"Laws that conflict with the Constitution shall be invalid."

The Constitution says nothing on what branch of the government is vested the power to declare unconstitutional and null and void the laws passed by the Parliament which are in conflict with the Constitution. It is presumed that the power is vested in the Courts of Justice, but it would have been desirable that such power be determined in express terms in the new charter. It must be remembered that in the fifth year of the Chinese Republic, the Supreme Court collided with the Parliament over the question of appeals in election cases. It was the contention of the Parliament that the Supreme Court did not have jurisdiction over such appeals while the Supreme Court held that body alone was vested with the exclusive power to settle the disputes. Accordingly, the Supreme Court tried the cases and rendered decisions. The Parliament, on the other hand, passed resolutions declaring null and void the decisions of the Highest Court of Justice. Later, the Parliament capitulated.

The method for the amendment of the new Chinese Constitution is outlined in the following articles:

"Art. 136. Parliament may introduce bills for the amendment of the Constitution.

"Unless such bills be approved by upwards of two-thirds of the members of each House present, they shall not be adopted.

"Unless it be endorsed by upwards of one-fourth of the total membership of this House, no member of either House shall propose an amendment to the Constitution.

"Art. 137. The amendment of the Constitution shall be undertaken by the Constitution Conference.

"Art. 138. The form of government shall not be a subject for amendment.

"Art. 141. Except by amendments made in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, the Constitution shall never lose its validity, whatever change or development may come to pass."

In my previous article in the *Review*, I invited attention to the great difficulty of getting the number of votesr equired for a quorum in the Nanking Constitution, a circumstance that hindered and delayed the passage of the new Permanent Constitution. The Nanking Provisional Constitution could be amended only by the assent of three-fourths of the members of the National Council present at a quorum of two-thirds of the whole number, or upon the application of the Provisional President by a majority vote of three-fourths at the quorum of the council of four-fifths of the total of its number.

In the making of provision for the adoption of amendments to a written Constitution the happy mean must be struck between the method which is too difficult, and that which is not difficult enough. The methods provided for amending the United States Constitution are very difficult. It is required that amendments shall be proposed by a two-thirds vote in both Houses of Congress, or, upon application, of the legislatures of two-thirds of the States, a national constitutional convention shall be assembled for proposing amend-

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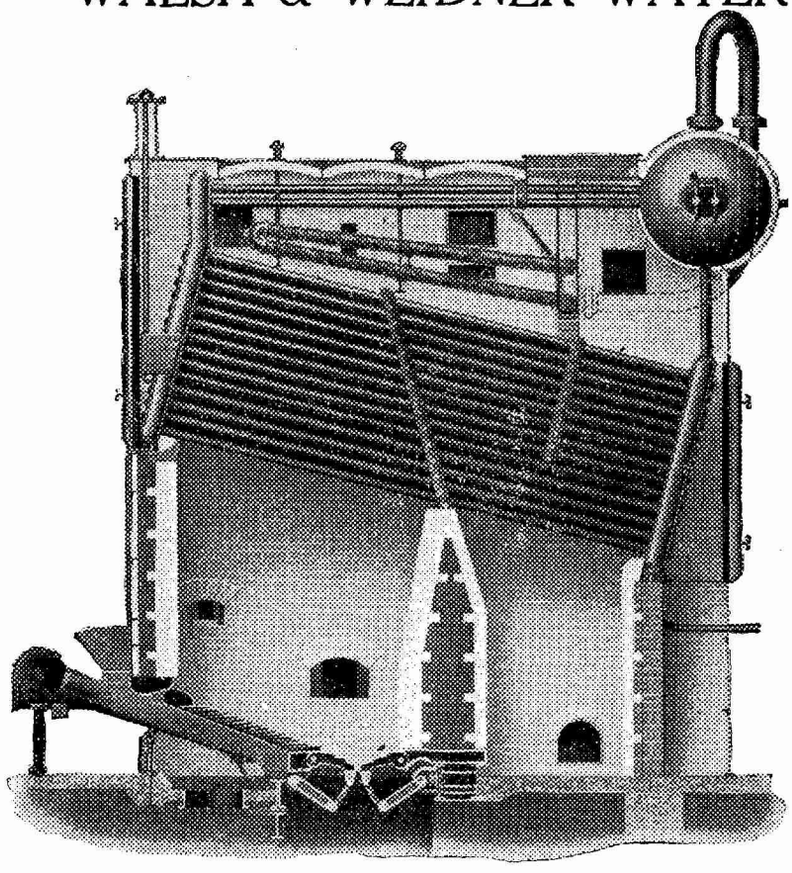

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ments. When proposed, an amendment to be ratified must receive the approving vote of the legislatures or of specially convened conventions in three-fourths of the States, Congress being authorized to determine which of these two modes of ratification shall be followed. In point of fact all amendments to the United States Constitution have been proposed by Congress and ratified by the State legislatures. In France, whenever the two Houses agree that revision is necessary, and also agree upon particular points that should be revised the "National Assembly" composed of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, sitting as one body, convenes at Versailles, and acts upon the amendments proposed, the vote of an absolute majority being decisive. In England, there is no written constitution, except ordinary law and precedent. Five documents, however, lie at the foundation of what is called the Unwritten Constitution. namely: The Magna Charta, of 1215; The Petition of Rights of 1628; the Habeas Corpus Act of 1679; The Bill of Rights of 1689; and the Act of Settlement of 1701. Changes in these laws that substantively speaking, are constitutional in character, may be made by an ordinary statutory enactment. Tradition and custom has, however, firmly fixed the principle that no fundamental changes in the law shall be made until an opportunity has been given to the people to utter their will at a general election of members of the House of Commons.

Interpretation of the Constitution.—A written constitution must also determine on what organ of the government is to be allocated the authority to interpret its provisions. Article 139 of the new Chinese Constitution provides:

"Ambiguities in regard to the meaning of the Constitution shall be interpreted by the Constitution Conference."

Article 140 describes the membership of the Constitution Conference:

"The Constitution Conference shall be composed of the entire membership of Parliament.

"Unless there be a quorum of upwards of two-thirds of the total membership of Parliament no such aforementioned Conference shall be held; and unless upwards of three-fourths of the members present vote in its favor, no amendment shall be passed; but in the interpretation of any ambiguous point a decision may be reached with the approval of upwards of two-thirds of the members present."

While article 139 vests the power to interpret the ambiguities of the Constitution in the Constitution Conference, article 108 provides that "laws that conflict with the Constitution shall be invalid," without stating who has the power to declare such invalidity. It is believed, however, that the courts have such power. It is a general principle of constitutional law, accepted by all authorities, that the legislative department of the government makes the laws, that the executive department enforces and executes them, and that the judicial department interprets them. So in the absence of a special prohibition, the courts can pass on the validity or invalidity of laws enacted by the Parliament.

In the United States of America the authority to give an authenticated and final interpretation to the terms of the Constitution is placed in the ordinary courts of law, the last word being spoken by the Federal Supreme Court. This important judicial function is exercised only in the course of ordinary litigation, that is, when the question is raised in, and becomes material to, the decision of suits by the courts. They do not give interpretations upon merely moot questions. It will, of course, be understood that the vesting in the courts of this power of constitutional construction carries with it the right upon their part to refuse to recognize the validity of such executive or legislative acts as, in their judgment, are not sanctioned by the Constitution. A similar rule exists in the Philippines, Canada, Australia, and Czecho-Slovakia. In England the highest tribunal does not have this power over legislation. There are also other countries who, like England, recognize in fact, if not always in theory, the right of the legislature to determine for itself and finally, what powers are constitutionally granted to it. And this, of course, means that even where by ordinary statute and without observing the formalities which are prescribed for constitutional amendment, substantive constitutional changes are made, their validity may not be questioned. The limitations of the Constitution are thus practically operative upon the legislatures, only in so far as they appeal to the reverence and political consciences of the members of those legislatures.

One of the rules laid down in the Chinese Law for the Reorganization of the Judiciary is that "the President of the Supreme Court shall have the authority to unify the interpretation of the laws." It would have been very desirable if the framers of the new Constitution would have included therein a provision granting the power to interpret laws in the Supreme Court and other courts of justice as a body, and not in the President of the Supreme Court as a single individual.

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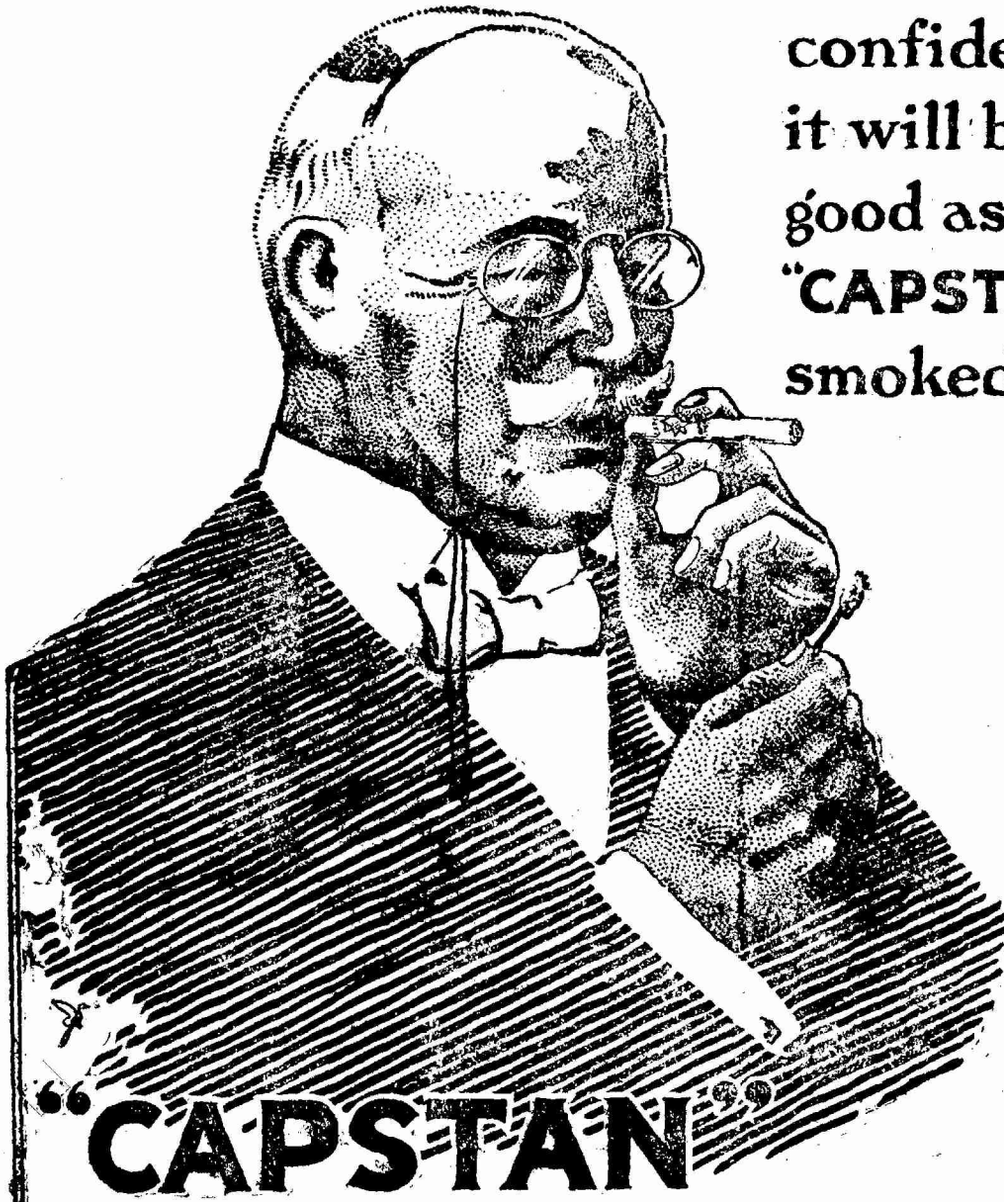

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30-018

Men and Events

W. S. Leonard, Far Eastern representative of several important manufacturing concerns in the United States, returned to Shanghai last week from a business trip to Japan.

Dr. Fong F. Sec, head of the English editorial department of the Commercial Press, returned to Shanghai last week after an extended vacation divided up between Mokanshan, Kuling, Peitaiho and Peking.

Mrs. Georgia McCarthy, mother of George J. McCarthy, assistant general passenger agent of the Admiral Oriental Line, will arrive in Shanghai on the s. s. *President McKinley* on September 10 to spend a few months with her son.

Prof. and Mrs. John A. Ely of St. John's University are planning to depart on September 15 for the United States on leave. Their address in the States will be in care of the Church Mission House, No. 21 Fourth Avenue, New York.

George S. Parker, president of the Parker Fountain Pen Manufacturing Company of Janesville, Wisconsin, is planning to rent a house and spend the winter in Shanghai. Mr. Parker, accompanied by Mrs. Parker and their daughter visited China a year ago on their way around the world.

John S. Potter of the Asia Realty Company received a cable on Wednesday of this week from Mrs. Potter who is visiting with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Booker in Los Angeles, announcing the birth of a son. The cable stated that the young man weighed ten pounds at birth and that he had been named John Stauffer Potter, Jr.

Mrs. Jessie Wright Whitcomb of Topeka, Kansas, arrived in Shanghai last week for a brief visit before proceeding to Batavia to visit her son Robert Wright Whitcomb who is connected with the International Banking Corporation. Mr. Whitcomb was formerly in Shanghai but recently was transferred to the Dutch East Indies. Mrs. Whitcomb plans to make a trip to Peking before proceeding to Batavia.

Mrs. J. B. Powell, and Misses Margaret and "Bunny" Powell were expected in Shanghai the latter part of this week from a vacation trip at Tsingtao. With the outbreak of hostilities along the Shanghai-Nanking railway, steamer accommodations from Tsingtao were very much in demand and difficult to secure, causing considerable delay and inconvenience to vacationists at Shantung's famous seaside resort.

Don D. Patterson, for three years business manager of the *China Weekly Review* and its acting editor for over a year, has recently joined the advertising department of the Chicago office of the Curtis Publishing Company. For the past two years, Mr. Patterson has been assistant professor of advertising in the School of Journalism in the University of Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Patterson will make their home in Chicago.

Prof. C. F. Remer, of St. John's University, Shanghai, who with Mrs. Remer has been in America for the past year, will remain for another year according to a letter received by friends in Shanghai this week. For the coming year Prof. Remer has accepted the appointment as Professor of Political Economy at Williams College, Williamstown, Mass. His address after September 1 will be at No. 71 South Street, Williamstown.

American organizations are trying to raise the present strength of 61 of the American Company of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps. Since the first of the year, the Company has lost 30 of its personnel, leaving many vacancies to be filled to bring the company up to strength. Noting that 275 residents in China have applied for the war bonus recently voted by Congress, it is felt that excellent material is available for the Corps if only interest is aroused.

The Chien Society of China is actively engaged in preparation of a Chinese Art and Industrial Exhibition in the New Olympic Hotel, Seattle, next January. Paul Y. Cheng is president of the society and like most of the members is a student in the University of Washington. Two representatives are now collecting exhibits in China which are to be sent across the Pacific next month. Expenses of collecting material in China and shipping it will be borne by firms in China, while the Chien Society is undertaking to raise $6,000 in America for exhibition expenses. Paul Page Whitham, president of the Asia Delopment Company, passing through Seattle recently, contributed G$200 towards the fund during the course of a banquet given in his honor in Seattle at which Mr. Cheng spoke.

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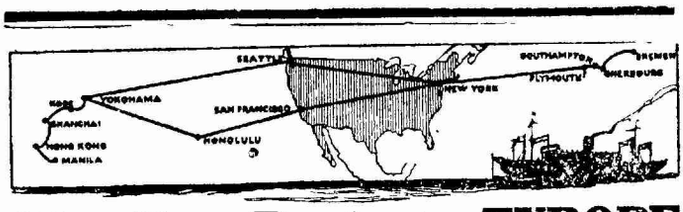

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News from North China

Talk of war between Chekiang and Kiangsu overshadows every other news in Peking and Tientsin during this week. Conflicting reports or rumors have been received and denied every day. It was once reported that both the Peking-Hankow and the Tientsin-Pukow Railways had suspended traffic while the fact was that the trains were running as usual. Although Peking and Tientsin are so far from the lower Yangtze province yet its effect upon the daily life in the northern provinces has already been felt, such as the soaring of the prices of foodstuffs and the disorder in the money market, etc.

Much disaster has been caused in Peking during the last week by the sudden drop of the value of government bonds. The Peking Stock Exchange suspended transactions for one day. Business was soon resumed through the arrangements of the Cabinet. Manipulation of the money sharks is generally believed to be the cause and the government has already ordered an investigation and possible arrests of manipulators and rumor mongers, though nothing has been done so far.

After the abatement of the talk about floods during the previous week, the rivers in and around Tientsin took a sudden rise during the last few days. Fear of the populace has thus been revived. The cause given for this sudden rise of water in Tientsin is that the natural reservoirs or depressed lands west of Tientsin have been gradually filled up and the water must take the river courses as its outlet into the sea. It is difficult to say that Tientsin is safe from flood, but so far, the Hai Ho has been working well in conveying the water away. An inspection of the Nan Yun Ho dykes took place last Sunday at the invitation of the local police authorities. Everything was then in good order.

Mr. Sun Pao-chi, ex-Premier, was in Tientsin on Thurs- on his way to the South. A number of high officials gave him farewell parties before he left. Although he denied any connection with the threatening war between Kiangsu and Chekiang, saying that he was returning to Hangchow, his native city, it is generally believed that his migration to the Southern provinces at this critical moment must have something to do with the politicai affairs in the South. It is also suggested that he went to the South to arrange for peace on behalf of the President.

Last Wednesday, August 27, there was a rush upon the Industrial Development Bank of China, both in Peking and in Tientsin for cash payment. In Tientsin a sum of $120,000 was paid out in one day on notes presented, but normalcy was resumed the next day, owing to the assistance given by the Peking office and the Bankers' Association in Tientsin. The trouble was caused by unfavorable news spread from Shanghai regarding the serious condition of its Nanking branch which has been suffering from the effects of the impending war.

The baseball team of the Waseda University of Japan, that arrived in Tientsin on August 22, has just completed a series of games with the various local teams in Tientsin. It beat the All-Tientsin team on August 23 by score of 2-1. During the next few days, it met with the U.S. 15th Infantry team in a series. The two teams came to a tie of 1-1 in the first combat. On Tuesday, Augugt 26, the visiting team and the home team met, the game ending in a score of 9-2 in favor of Waseda. The invading team also beat the 15th Infantry team in a final bout by 2-1 on August 27. Thus the Waseda team carried away all the honors from the Tientsin teams and won the loving cup donated by the local Japanese baseball team for the victors.

A number of parliamentarians recently introduced a bill in the House of Representatives urging that China should withdraw from the League of Nations in case that she fails to secure a seat in the Council for the next term. The bill asserts that China has been paying an annual due of G.$340,-000, but she receives nothing in return except insult from other nations, as China with its long history and extensive territory is even placed behind small countries that are not so large as any of its provinces. The bill was signed by about 200 M. P's.

Dr. Paul Monroe, professor of the Teachers College of Columbia University, is now in Peking conducting an investigation regarding the best use of the American returned Boxed indemnities. He was entertained by Dr. Wellington Koo, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Tuesday at a luncheon party which was also used for introducing him to various educational leaders in Peking. Among those who were present at the affair were: Mr. Liang Chi-chao, the well-known Chinese scholar and educator; Dr. P. W. Kuo, president of the Southeastern University at Nanking who is now in Peking participating in the discussion of the disposal

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of the Boxer Indemnities; Mr. Chang Po-lin, president of Nankai University of Tientsin; Mr. Yuan Hsi-tao, former Vice Minister of Education; Mr. Fan Yuan-lien, president of the National Normal University, Peking; and Dr. Tsiang Mon-lin, Acting Chancellor of the Peking Government University.

A number of delegates and represenatives from various provinces to attend the National Industrial Conference in Peking have already reported their arrival in the capital. The conference will open on September 1 under the auspices of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce. An elaborate program has been prepared including lectures by prominent speakers, group studies, excursions for the delegates and other events. It is expected that Dr. W. W. Yen, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, who is now a little indisposed, will he able to preside over the sessions.

On account of the constant smuggling of motor cars into Peking as used cars, the Peking Octroi has devised more drastic means of levying duties on them. Instructions were recently issued for the vigilance at all gates and detention of all cars that are disguised as old cars by attaching a Peking number plate to them.

It has been announced that beginning from 1926 when Tsing Hua College, Peking, will begin its university department a Tibetan and a Mongolian scholarship will be established to afford Chinese of Tibet and Mongolia to send students to the college and later to go abroad for higher studies. This proposal was made by Dr. Y. S. Tsao, president of the college and has been approved of by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

It is reported that Mei Lang-fang, the well-known female impersonator in China, has signed a contract with the Imperial Theater of Tokyo to give sixteen performances there at a remuneration of $80,000. He will leave with four of his leading assistants and a troupe of about thirty.

Tientsin felt a slight earthquake August 26 at night at about 8: 40 o'clock, but no information was received as to the source of the quake. The tremor was very weak and lasted only for a few seconds.

Tientsin, Aug. 30, 1924.

P. Y. C.

News from Central China

The Kin-Han Railway has been restored to normal conditions and through traffic from Hankow to Peking has been resumed. The total loss sustained by the line from failure to carry out its regular schedules and from replacing or repairing tracks and bridges damaged by the floods is estimated at over $800,000.

The Ministry of Interior has drafted regulations for the control of the Russian Concessions both at Hankow and Tientsin. These have been presented to the government. The regulations abolish all former concession committees in which foreigners took part.

Yeh Kwei-hsin, General Director of the Telegraph Administration in Hankow, has been promoted to the Ministry of Communications to be General Telegraph Director for the provinces of Hupeh, Hunan and Szechuan.

The Anti-Imperialism movement which was started in Peking is reported to have won considerable sympathy from the educationalists in this center. Mr. Chen Shih, president of the Wuchang Chunghwa College, is most active in this direction. A meeting will be held in the premises of his school today to discuss the organization of a branch league in Wu-Han.

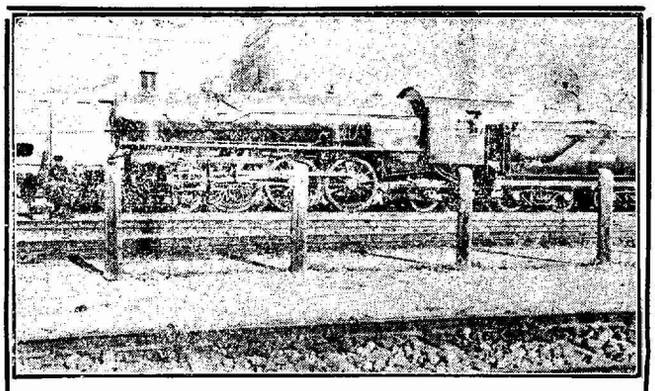
W. R. Mowll, manager of the Hankow office of *Reuters*, Ltd., left on the s.s. *Kungwo* on August 21. Mr. Mowll has been transferred to the Hongkong office.

The Kung Chi Ferry Company and several other Chinese organizations have joined in a protest against the action of the American and British Consuls in Hankow in demanding the removal of the Ferry Company's pontoon from its present site, the Custom House Wharf.

To keep himself in touch with the flood situation in this province, Marshal Hsiao Yao-nan has instructed the magistrates in the various districts to send him photographs showing the conditions of the dykes and the regions that are in the grip of inundation.

The Anti-Treaties Movement in Peking seems to be spreading all over the country. In Hankow, it has been decided that a demonstration will be held in the public streets in the Chinese City on September 7.

Eighteen destroyers of the United States Asiatic Fleet will visit Hankow from about Sept. 28 to October 10.



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Plans are being made by local American organizations for the entertainment of the officers and men while they are visiting the port.

At a meeting held last Monday, the Hankow Chinese Chamber of Commerce decided to appoint Mr. Chang Yu-chung as representative to the National Industrial Convention which will be held in Peking on August 25.

Wood oil shipments are continuing to come down to Ichang from Wanhsien without any opposition from the Junk Guild. The American boat, s/s *Mei Ren,* carrying wood oil for Arnhold and Company, was the first to break through carrying this cargo and the large quantities of wood oil which had accumulated in Wanhsien are gradually being transported out of that port.

The Hunan government will hold a Conference to revise the provincial constitution, after which they will declare the cancellation of Independence of the province on October 10. General Chao Heng-ti will be appointed by the Central government as the Tuli and General Tang Seng-chi assistant Tuli, while General Yeh Kai-chin will occupy the post of Civil Governor.

Assassins have made an unsuccessful attempt on General Wu Pei-fu, says a Chinese telegram from Kaifeng. The General was in a restaurant at Loyang when the attempt was made, but he escaped unharmed. The assassins have been arrested.

In view of the shortage of oxen for labor in the cultivation of fields owing to a great number of them having perished in the recent floods, Marshal Hsiao Yao-nan is taking steps to prevent the further loss of these animals. The Chinese and foreign merchants will be prevented from purchasing any more such animals from the interior.

The Wuchang authorities have wired to the Waichiaopu to the effect that certain Japanese merchants in Hankow have been purchasing land in the Chinese City for the establishment of cotton mills. As this is a case of foreigners buying land in the Chinese territory, the local government wishes to be advised as to what steps to take with regard to the matter.

The following are the 1924 census figures of Kuling:- Americans 1281, British 1165, Germans 194, Swedish 152, Japanese 26, French 52, Russians 38, Danish 30, Finnish 28, Norwegians 15, Dutch 11, Swiss 8, Portuguese, Greeks, Italian, and Belgian, each nationality 3, Jews 2, Esthonian and Hungarian each 1 and one Korean.

According to a Chinese message from Changsha the attack of the rebel General Tsai Chu-yao upon the western portion of Hunan has failed and his men have been driven out of Chikiang by the provincial troops.

Jay C. Huston, American Consul, has been assigned as Executive Consul to the local American Consulate General. Mr. Huston is now on home leave in the United States and is expected to sail for China on August 31. He is accompanied by Mrs. Huston and they are due to arrive in Hankow early in October.

Officers of the Japanese Consulate report that the two captives in Tang Tze-mu's hands are still being held at Tungjen, Kweichow. Tang Tze-mu still demands a ransom of $10,000 for the release of these two Japanese officers, and since he has already held them many months, it is not likely that they will be released until the Peking government pays the ransom. Neither the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha nor the Japanese government are willing to pay ransom, but insist that this must be paid by the Central government.

The flood situation in Kiukiang has witnessed a remarkable change. The river has been steadily subsiding and the flood in many places is disappearing. The Kiukiang authorities and the Chinese merchants are very enthusiastic in their relief work.

T. M, Ki, Special Commissioner for Foreign Affairs under Governor Yang Sen, is in Chungking today on his way to Shanghai. He has a special commission from General Yang Sen. He reported everything peaceful on the route from Chengtu via the Little River.

James S. Dolan, manager for China of the China and Java Export Company, has just donated a beautiful silver cup as a trophy to be competed for between the American Volunteer Companies of Hankow and Shanghai.

The Yale College in Changsha, known as "Yale-in-China College," will receive from now on $30,000 annually from the returned portion of the American Boxer Indemnity' instead of from the Customs revenue as before.

The Hupeh Assembly has sent a letter requesting Tuchun Hsiao Yaonan to instruct the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in Hankow to make all necessary preparations to take over the British Concession at an early date. The reason for this suggestion is that the period for which the concession was granted is to expire at the end of this year.

M. Eynard, French Consul at Chungking and formerly in Hankow, has recently been created Knight of the Legion of Honor.

Not enjoying good health, General Hsiao Yao-nan is now visiting the nearest summer resort, Chikungshan, in order to recuperate. He will probably go to Loyang before coming back to Wuchang.

The Hankow *Nippo*, a Japanese daily, reports that a loan of Y. 8,500,000 from a Japanese steel syndicate to the Han-Yeh-Ping Iron and Coal Co. of China has just been consummated. The loan will be made through the Yokohama Specie Bank.

The foreign merchants at Changteh, Hunan, are reported to have made representation to the British Chamber of Commerce in Hankow urging that steps be taken to request the Chinese government to open Changteh as a commercial port to foreign trade. At present foreign commercial enterprises in Changteh are often hampered.

A new post office is being erected in Kuling and will be ready for service the next summer. The building will be a big stone structure with ample room for postal facilities. At present the post office is housed in a two window wooden Chinese house.

It is authoritatively stated that there is some cholera in Kiukiang and as the floods subside it is feared that it will spread.

The Hankow Y. M. C. A. is following the trend of popular education movement in the country by starting a campaign. Full details of the move have been worked out and a city-wide movement will mark the efforts of the Y. M. C. A. to popularize education.

Chen Chieh, the popular ex-Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Hankow and now Vice-president of the National Conservancy Bureau, which position ranks with that of a Vice-Minister of any Ministry in Peking, returned to Hankow last week when he was warmly welcomed by his many friends. Mr. Chen is now spending a little time with his family in Kuling.

F. W. Maze, Commissioner of Customs in Hankow, has handed over charge of the local Customs establishment to Mr. C. Bos, Acting Deputy Commissioner in charge temporarily.

K. Hayashi, Japanese Consul-General in Hankow, will shortly leave Hankow for home on furlough. His trip is delayed by the slow settlement of the *Yiyang Maru* case.

W. L. Schlueter, manager of the Texas Company, Hankow, left for Shanghai this week.

Lieutenant John F. C. Barker-Hahle has been posted to the gunboat *Bee*, which carries the penant of the S. N. C. on the Yangtze, for service with motor launches operating on the river.

Captain Harry Markham, a member of the Woosung-Hankow Pilots' Association, who left Shanghai last Sunday to pilot the s. s. *Ampullaria* to Hankow, died on board the vessel Monday morning. Captain Markham was an Australian by birth and was 47 years old.

Rev. Edward Campbell, who has been in charge of the Passionist Mission in Hankow for the past year, returned to Hankow from Shanghai together with thirteen Passionist fathers who arrived in China on the *President Wilson* on August 12.

Former President Li Yuan-hung is reported to have subscribed $3,000 to the fund for the erection of a memorial in honor of the founding of the Chinese Republic which is to be raised in Wuchang.

Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan has returned to Wuchang from Kikungshan. A group of nearly a hundred officials went down to Kilometer 10 station to welcome him.

General Yang Sen is introducing a number of reforms during the short time he has been in control of Chengtu. To improve the telephone service, he is reported to have engaged girls in the Chengtu Telephone office.

Chow Chieh-chun, representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Peking, is enroute to Tungjen via Changteh to be present at the negotiations for the release of the two Japanese officers of the *Yiyang Maru* of N. K. K. Japanese representatives have been in negotiation with General Tang Tze-mo for some time.

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce announces that Mr. Chang Yu chung, who has been elected to attend the National Industrial Conference at Peking, left Hankow on August 22.

In view of the suffering of the people on account of the floods, Marshal Hsiao Yao-nan has issued an order prohibiting the Chinese rice merchants from raising the price of rice and grain at the present time.

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	Changteh	Kiukiang	Wusih
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30-023

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30-024

Sun-Tan-lin, Director-General of the Chengchow Reconstruction Bureau and promoter of the Five Province Bank in Hankow, is spending the week end in Kuling. He is accompanied by Mr. Ko Hou, adviser to General Wu Pei-fu.

Wang Yu-chin, Defence Commissioner of the Upper Yangtze, is again visiting Hankow from Loyang. He is reported to be running an important mission for General Wu Pei-fu.

W. Mackinlay has taken over charge of the Hankow office of the *Reuters*, Limited, relieving Mr. R. N. Mowll, former agent who is now in charge of the Hongkong branch.

Marshal Wu Pei-fu has asked the Hupeh government to hand over to him a sum of $600,000 before the end of this month. The demand for such an exorbitant sum from this province has given rise to a good deal of speculation among the Chinese as it is thought that the Loyang Warlord is making preparations for entering into the Chekiang-Kiangsu conflict.

Chang Pa Lieh, vice-speaker in the House of Representatives arrived here during the week end from spending the summer at Kuling. After a week's stay in Hankow he will proceed to Peking.

The two Russians, Nemon and Clias, who arrived in Hankow on a round the world walk started for Canton at four o'clock from the front of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in Hankow. They have been joined by a third traveller, Mr. Saburoff who intends doing the tour with them.

Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan has purchased a large quantity of munitions from the Hanyang Arsenal. The arms are being shipped to Nanking on board a Chinese gunboat.

Governor Tsai Chen-hsun, of Nanchang, Kiangsi, who has been in Kuling to recover his eye sore upon the advice of a French doctor, has left Kuling for Nanchang. He was given a royal send-off by General Wu King-piao, the Christian Defence Commissioner of Kiukiang.

The Civil Governor of Wuchang has sent a telegram to the Ministry of Interior and the Bureau for Flood Relief in Peking giving a report on the general flood conditions in Hupeh and stating that the province is waiting for an early remittance of relief funds from the Peking government.

The Hankow cotton dealers are presenting a united front in opposing the recently established "Export Cargo Inspection Bureau." They say that if the government really wants to inspect their cotton they ought to send officials to where it is grown. It is no use levying heavy taxes here as far as the cotton dealers are concerned.

The native press says that the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs has shut down on the People's Saving Bank situated in the ex-Russian Concession. The bank was supposed to have been registered in the Belgian Consulate, but the Belgian Consul here denies it.

The Wuchang governor has issued an order to the local authorities instructing them to keep a close watch in case of the smuggling of arms here by foreigners in Hankow and to request the Consular Body that their subjects attempting to import such contraband goods should be severely dealt with and forever banished from the Concessions.

According to local banking circles, the Chinese money situation in Hankow has suddenly become very stringent as a reaction of Shanghai's recent financial condition which is reported to be unfavorable. The native banks have been advised that on account of the war rumors, the exchange rates have soared. The crisis has resulted in several of the large native banks in Shanghai having to close their doors.

Hunan will shortly abolish its Provincial Self Government. Civil Governor Chao Heng-ti is calling a second conference to discuss the Hunan situation and after that he will announce the abolition of the independence of his province.

A Japanese shipbuilding concern of Nagasaki is reported to have bought over the interests and manufacturing plant near Hankow of the Yangtze Engineering Works, a Chinese enterprise. The Hankow Bureau of Foreign Affairs is inquiring into the terms of sale, as the plant of the Yangtze Works is situated in Chinese territory.

The government of Kiangsi has decided upon a money-making project in their plans for opening a mint at Nanchang. The new mint will start business by turning out light-weight coppers, which enterprise has proved so profitable to other provinces.

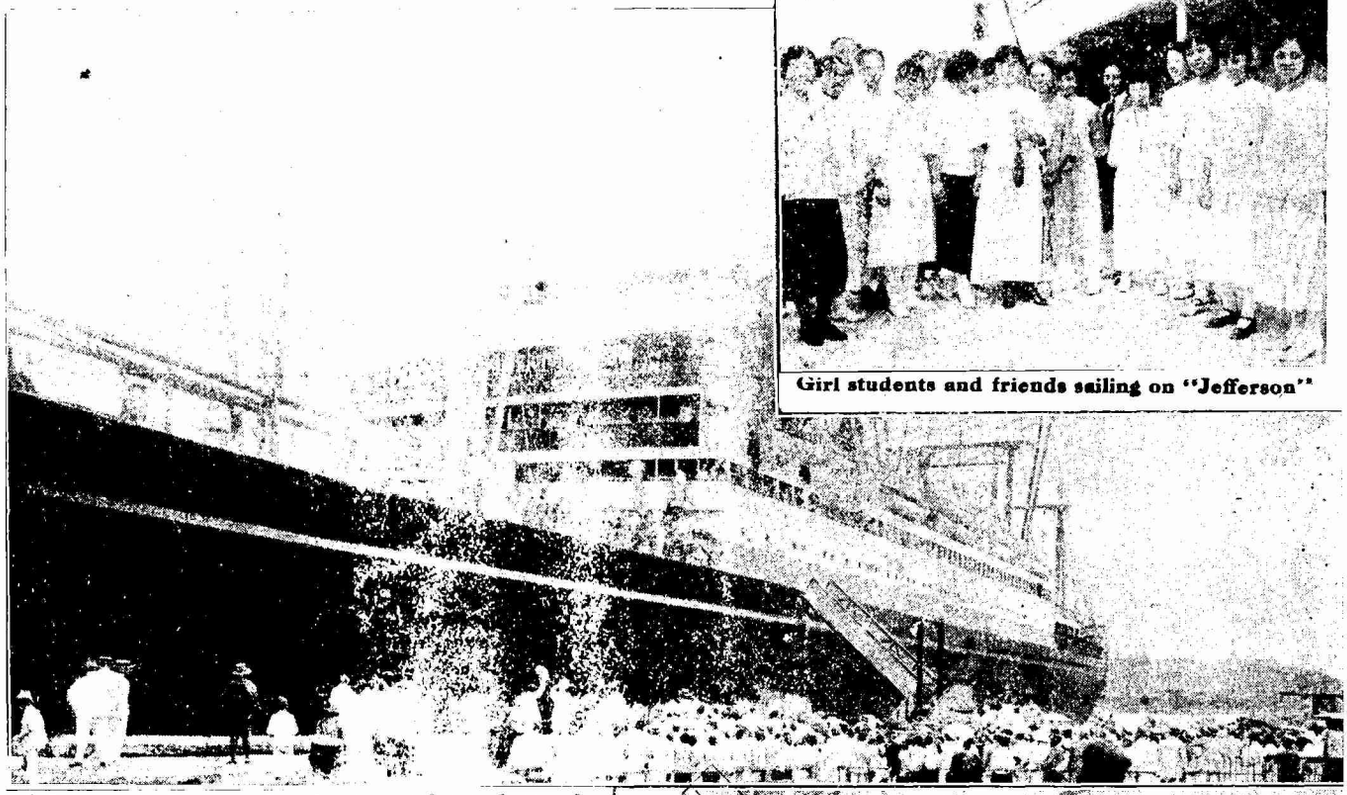
Hankow, August 30, 1924. P. S. J.

123 Chinese Students

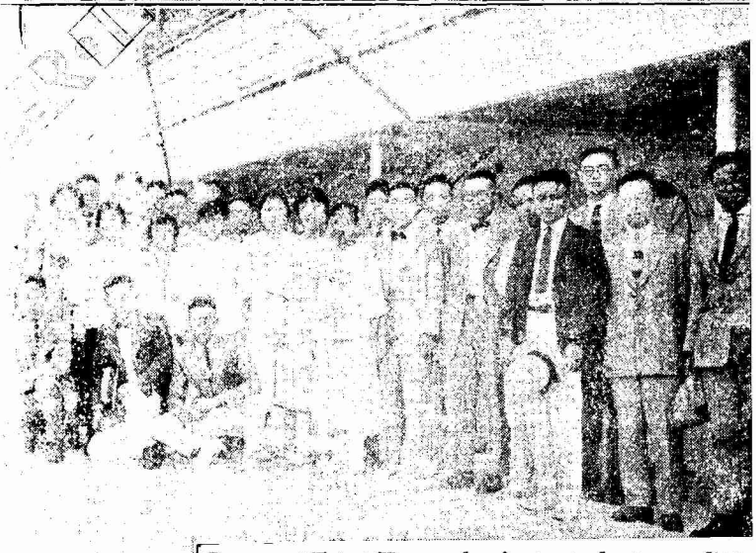
depart for United States on

Admiral Oriental s.s. "President Jefferson"

Girl students and friends sailing on "Jefferson"



A large crowd was at the pier to see the students off



Group of Tsing Hua and private students on after-deck of "Jefferson"

On Friday afternoon, August 22, the Admiral Oriental Line Steamship *President Jefferson* sailed from Shanghai for Kobe, Yokohama and Seattle with 63 Tsing Hua College and 60 private students who will pursue higher studies in the leading colleges of the United States. Arriving in Seattle on September 7, the finest and fastest trains of America will carry the students to widely scattered points in time for the opening of colleges the latter part of September. Two, three, four or five years later, the Admiral Oriental Line hopes to bring these young men and women back to China, inspired with the best of Western civilization to add to the richness of Eastern cult and development.

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30-026

News from South China

The Canton Merchants Volunteer Corps, on August 21, made a public statement that it has legally and publicly existed for 13 years; its object and purpose is for self-defense, protection to the commercial community undertaking whatever charitable and social service is entrusted to it from time to time by the people and circumstance; it has never participated in political affairs; and it has harbored none and cannot afford to entertain any suggestion of animosity against the laboring, the agricultural, or any other class. Referring to the present consignment of arms for the import of which every legal requirement has been met, the Canton Corps has mentioned that among the ten or more volunteer contingents which have joined it in the purchase are those of Lungkong, Kwaichow, Hochuen, Shutang, Tungkun, Fatshan, and others. The Canton Corps then repeated the injustice of the government of Dr. Sun Yat-sen which first permitted it to import and then seized its consignment of arms upon its arrival and later would not listen to its explanation and plead for the return of a property worth many hundred thousand dollars. The Corps has warned against possible bad characters who would undertake to create trouble in order to bring about a desired conflict between capital and labor, something certain political party intends to use for political purposes; and it reasserted that the merchants as represented to some extent by the Corps have possessed no ill-feeling whatever towards the laboring and the agricultural classes, upon the happiness, welfare, and co-operation of whom the prosperity of the land and the success of the merchants must depend. The Corps has again denied strongly the charge of Dr. Sun that its Commandant has employed the strength of the Corps for the overthrowing of his government.

Additional charges have been brought by the Kuomintang government of Dr. Sun Yat-sen in Canton against the Canton Merchants Volunteer Corps for smuggling arms. Dr. Sun, through the Civil Governor of Kwangtung, has replied to the leading Cantonese organizations asking for justice to the volunteers. Dr. Sun has said that some of the rifles examined proved to be "763" German make, while Mr. Chan Lim Pak has specified some of them as "82" British make, thus affording evidence that the Commandant of the Corps has been trying to mislead the government. A high official trying to guard the interest of the merchants has tried to convince Dr. Sun that the makes of the arms are immaterial in the present case and that, as long as the permit granted by the government for a number of rifles is legal, it makes no difference as to the makes. Morever, this high official has never been informed that Mr. Chan Lim Pak, the Commandant, has made any oral statements intending to supersede his written application. Mr. Hsu Chung-hau, managing director of the Kwangtung Section of the Canton-Hankow Railroad and a leading member of the Merchants Corps, is still held in the General Headquarters of Dr. Sun Yat-sen for his part in helping Mr. Chan Lim Pak to take out a permit for the import of arms.

In the meantime, Dr. Sun Yat-sen has been rushing troops from the "fronts" into Canton City and ordering the foot and mounted policemen out for extra and special duty. It is understood that the City Police force has informally intimated to its chief, General Wu Te-chen, that while the force as a body has enrolled in the Kuomintang Party as urged by the chief, the several individuals inside the force will not go to extremes in carrying out orders against the merchants with whom they come into touch daily in their beats.

So far, up to the morning of August 22, nothing serious and extraordinarily unusual has happened in Canton as a result of an announcement of the Canton Merchants Volunteer Corps that it will insist upon the return of the consignment of arms for which it has complied with every legal requirement to import and at first the government has sanctioned. Aside from stationing troops at Saekwan, Wasisun Road, and Tungkwan, Dr. Sun Yat-sen is hastening the formation of a Central Inspection Corps of five regiments for his personal service and protection. The Central Inspection Force will surround the city of Canton by quartering outside the business section and at suburbs and villages nearby. South of Canton, the Inspection troops will quarter at Whampoa and Sunchow, where the arms in question have been removed; east, at the White Cloud Mountain, Yintong, and Shaho; west, at Saaechuen, Laisheng, Tsangpo, and Guhau; and north, at Lauhahkiu, Pehkiaocheong, and villages nearby. The only sign of unrest so far has been the exodus of the wealthy families for places where Dr. Sun's mercenaries cannot easily carry out their looting. In homes near Chinking Temple, Waisun Road, no little inconvenience has been caused by constant solicitation of incoming troops for cooking utensils and bedsteads.

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CHINESE AMERICAN BANK

OF COMMERCE

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET,

FOR HALF YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1924.

ASSETS

Cash	M$1,878,911 39	
Cash Reserve for Banknote issued	418,201.00	
Due from Banks	3,004,375.65	
Total Cash and Due from Banks		M$5,301,488.04
Investments		1,364,952.08
Loans & Discounts		10,066,183.95
Overdrafts		1,903,491.68
Bank Premises & Other Property	M$1,077,801,94	
Less Reserve for Building Depreciation	37 849,98	1,039,951.96
Furniture & Fixtures		6.00
Exchange Contracts-Nett		289,595.52
Other Assets		121,369.13
Customers' Liability under Commercial Letters of Credit		1,403,600.19
Total Assets		M$21,490,638.55

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock-100,000 Shares @ 100 each	M$10,000,000.00	
Less 25% uncalled	2,500,000.00	M$7,500,000.00
Surplus		144,436.20
Reserve		178,371.17
Special Reserve		322,230.64
Dividends Payable July 1, 1924		150,000.00
Banknotes in Circulation		418,201.00
Deposits		7,650,053.48
Due to Banks		2,923,000.71
Items in Transit with Branches		304,222.35
Other Liabilities		108,164.76
Commercial Letters of Credit Issued (See Contra)		1,403,600.19
Profit six months ending June 30,1924		388,358.05
Total Liabilities		M$21,490,638.55

The merchants are of the opinion that Dr. Sun Yat-sen should have nothing to fear from the merchants, if he does not try to provoke more trouble by inciting his mercenaries to molest the peaceful residents in whose midst the outsiders are plainly unwelcome in order to afford him more excuse to interfere with the business community and thus creating a condition by which his newly formed "Red Army" may stand.

As a protest against the forcing upon the market of unsecured banknotes of the Central Bank of the Kuomintang government of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the native bankers in Canton suspended business on August 22, thus affecting the whole business community. This may be the forecast of a general strike in Canton.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen has practically exhausted all his means for getting money to support his mercenaries, who onetime numbered nearly 140,000. The sale of public lands and buildings is no longer possible, as there have been very few inches of real public lands left at his disposal. The sale of cemeteries has met no little opposition from a people who are still looking upon the graves of their parents with respect. More war imposts will arouse active opposition of the mass. His last scheme has been the establishment of a bank undertaking to issue paper money. There is no secret that the Central Bank has no capital, with liabilities much greater than its assets, as the bills for the funiture and the printing of the bonds have not yet been paid, it is said. The announced capital of the Central Bank is $10,000,000, procured through the sale of a bond issue of equal amount. So far not a cent of the proposed $10,000,000 bond issue has been subscribed for, it is said. Friends of Dr. Sun, however, have been responsible for the information that the Central Bank will not withdraw its notes from the market, as several days ago it had succeeded in getting nearly $60,000 to operate the Bank.

Mr. W. O. Law, Deputy Commissioner in charge of the Canton Customs, has on August 19, officially confirmed the report that the Canton military authorities, on their own responsibility, had unloaded the general cargo as well as the arms and ammunitions from the Norwegian S.S. *Hav* at Whampoa. Before the military authorities in Canton had taken any action, the Commissioner, as requested by the Commandant of the Canton Merchants Volunteer Corps, set watchmen to guard against any unlawful removal and sealed the holds of the steamer in which the arms were stored with the official seal of the Customs House. As the cargo is now in the hands of the military authorities, the Customs Commissioner will be unable to do anything.

It may be of interest to recall that as early as August 11, the Commandant of the Canton Merchants Volunteer Corps had communicated with the Customs authorities, informing the Commissioner that the consignment consisted of rifles 4,850, mausers 4,331, large and small assorted arms and revolvers totalling 660, ammunitions 1,129 cases, sending him a copy of the Department of War of the General Headquarters Permit No. 53. The Commandant on that day asked the Commissioner not to allow any person to unload the goods without first identifying the bills of lading, holding the Commissioner responsible for wrong delivery. The reply of the Commissioner confirming the illegal discharging of cargo by military force was made upon inquiry of the Volunteers on August 18, when first news of the forcible seizure of the arms was heard.

By direction of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the Canton Police is preventing the transportation of silver 20-cent pieces and other valuables by the merchants into Shameen. Mr. Sun Fo, son of Dr. Sun and Mayor of Canton, has ordered all city departments to withdraw their deposits from the native banks and open accounts with the Central Bank, an institution founded by Dr. Sun in Canton, August 15, with a capital of $10,000,000 local currency, the proceeds from a $10,000,000 bond issue not yet subscribed to by any known person or party. It is the intention of Dr. Sun, it is said, to commandeer all ready silver pieces in Canton and give in return an equivalent amount of his Central Bank notes.

Residents of the northern suburbs of Canton are complaining of the indiscriminate sale of public cemeteries by Dr. Sun Yat-sen to his followers at low figures, going down as far as $25 a *mow*, or about 40 cents every 100 Chinese square feet. Some complaints have reached Dr. Sun, it appears, and but recently he has withdrawn the sale of the Mohammedan Cemetery, a shrine of more than 1,000 years, and for which act, Dr. Sun has just received a message of gratitude from the Mohammedans of Chihli.

Not all mercenaries of Dr. Sun Yat-sen in Canton are well physically for the present, and in the seven hospitals for the soldiers in Canton and suburbs, are found about 3,150 patients. As Dr. Sun is unable to care for them all, a public appeal has been made for the maintenance of these hospitals and the welfare of those who have been disabled since the beginning of the present internecine war started between Dr. Sun and General Chen Chiung-ming in January, 1923.

H. W.

Canton, August 26, 1924.

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30-028

Business in Kiangsu generally is absolutely paralyzed, and Shanghai is much affected. Money is "tight", and most Chinese will only accept silver or the notes of foreign banks, which further aggravates the situation. Prices of staples have gone up very considerably which cannot but entail much suffering.

Peace Plans

With such a tempest blown from a comparatively clear sky in the space of little more than a week, efforts for pacifying the angry warlords have hardly been able to keep pace with developments. The latter days of August, Chinese commerce chambers and influential Chinese drafted peace terms which they submitted to General Chi and General Lu. Most important in the document was the proposal that a neutral zone be declared between the opposing lines which should be wide enough to prevent soldiers from skirmishing and thus starting fighting without the premeditation of the commanders. Both Lu and Chi were profuse in thanks for the suggestion of peace and sent envoys to Shanghai to arrange for the neutral zone and further parleys for peace. Peace however to Chi would have meant practical control of the area around Shanghai which General Lu is ready to fight to defend, so that war preparations went on despite civilian hopes that peace was to be arranged.

Foreigners believed that peace would eventually be arranged without fighting because it was not believed that the soldiers themselves were very much interested in exposing themselves. However, preparations have been so thorough and extensive that foreign opinion has changed and hope for peace was converted into the hope that the armies would fight soon and have it over with.

The Shanghai Chamber of Commerce proposed to foreign chambers of commerce that they should recommend foreign intervention to their governments. The several Shanghai foreign chambers met individually to consider the proposal and then assembled at a meeting of the General Chamber of Commerce on August 30. The foreign chambers were unanimous in their decision that the war was a purely Chinese concern as long as it was kept out of the International Settlement and absolutely refused even to send delegations to Generals Lu and Chi to attempt mediation. In the meantime, a score of foreign war vessels have assembled in the Whangpoo for the protection of the Settlement, and other measures for defense have been reported, so that as long as fighting goes on without injury to Shanghai, foreigners will maintain strict neutrality. It is planned to disarm any soldiers who stray into the Settlement, as would be done on any neutral territory in time of war.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

August 26. French Senate approves Allied Conference plan for reorganization of German finances after bitter debate.——Edgar A. Bancroft, Chicago lawyer, to be appointed U. S. ambassador to Japan.——Seymour Lewis, former U. S. Treasury under-secretary, invited to head German reparations commission.——Poland will fund war debt of £35,000,000 to U. S.

August 27. Close vote anticipated on Dawes plan in German Reichstag.——American financiers skeptical about ability of France to float loan of G. $100,000,000 prior to German loan flotation.——Program drafted for World Conference on Drug Control to be held in November.

August 28. U. S. Scretary of Treasury Mellon sails for United States after European visit.——Japanese departments of education and war decide to attach military officers to middle schools to give students training.——American interests purchase Bolivian tinmines for $27,000,000.

August 29. Epidemic of virulent spinal meningitis takes many lives in Japan. —German Reichstag adopts London Agreement by 314 to 127 votes.——Prince of Wales arrives in New York on visit.——President Coolidge to insist on American rights regarding gun elevation on battleships which was disputed by Great Britain.——Council of League Nations holds first meeting at Geneva.

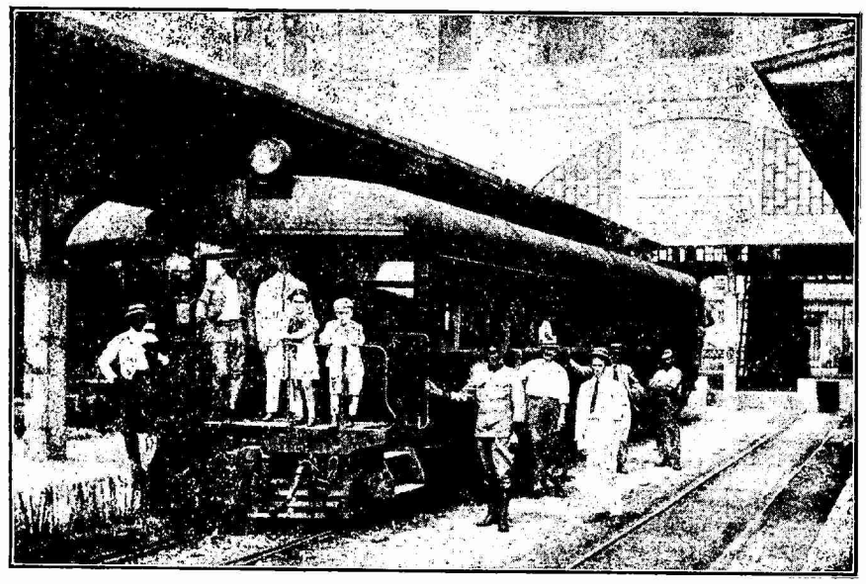
August 30. London Pact on Dawes plan signed in London. French announce evacuation of occupied territory. German railways to be handed over to new company under Dawes plan on October 7.——Prince of Wales calls on President Coolidge.

August 31. Three American Army round-world planes make successful flight from Greenland to Labrador.

September 1. All three U. S. presidential candidates, Coolidge, Davis and La Follettee, make simultaneous appeals for Labor vote.——Germany makes first reparations payment of 20,000,000 gold marks.——Morgan Company floats $30,000,000 loan to Belgian government.

September 2. Assembly of League of Nations elects vice-presidents representing France, Great Britain, Italy, Colombia, Poland and China.

BALDWIN



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LOCOMOTIVES

30-029

Who's Who in China

General Teng Shih Hou
鄧錫侯字晉康
(Teng Tsin Kang)

General Teng Shih Hou was born in 1889 in the city of Yungshanhsien in Szechwan. His education has been entirely along military lines. After attending a Military Primary School in Szechwan he went to Nanking to the Military Middle School there. After graduating from the Paoting (Chihli) Military Academy he returned to Szechwan. In 1912, after the Revolution, like most of the other military leaders of the day the Republic gave him his opportunity. He has risen successively through the ranks, being recognized now as one of the important leaders in his native province.

Since he was made a Brigadier General in 1918 he has held several different commands including those of Bandit Suppression and General. As the latter he was to have had command of the Fourth Szechwan Army; this did not materialize. He is best known as the leader of the old Third Division, which he has led since 1921, now known as the 30th National Division. General Teng is also in close touch with the old 7th Division, now the 31st National Division, led by General Cheng Kweh Tung. As such he was recognized as a Subordinate Generalissimo which was equivalent to a General Commanding an Army.

General Teng has been given all the customary honors given by Peking. He was made a Marshal in 1923 with the title of "Pao Wei Tsiang Chun." For his part in the fighting of 1923, when both he and General Cheng helped the Allied Armies, he has been given a higher rank as Marshal so that his emoluments are considered very pretentious. At present General Teng is the Civil Governor of Szechwan by appointment from Peking.

General Liu Hsiang has figured actively in the military and political life of Szechwan for several years. He is looked upon as being the most influential of the group of generals who are trying to reorganize the province. His influence does not depend upon direct military power; at present his military connections are negligible.

General Liu Hsiang was born in 1890 at Tayihsien, a small city to the west of Chengtu, in the province of Szechwan, close up to the Tibetan mountains. According to the old system he received his early education in his own home afterward attending the Military Academy in Chengtu from which he graduated in 1910. He entered into the military life of the Republic becoming a Colonel in 1914 when he was stationed at Chunking, a Brigadier General in 1917 while at Yunchwan, and was given a division in 1918 stationed at Hochwan. In 1920 he was given the rank of General in Command of the Second Army while at Paoting, and in the following year was made the Szechwan Generalissimo and Civil Governor at Chungking when Hsiung Keh Wu was obliged to resign at Chengtu.

However he was only able to maintain his position for about a year and in 1922 he resigned all his positions and retired to his home at Tayi to await developments. At that time General Liu Yu Kiu, a native of the same place, was placed in the position of Governor at Chengtu and he tried to induce Liu Hsiang again to take an active part in the affairs of the province. Hsiung Keh Wu had again returned to power and was trying to drive out all those who were opposed to Dr. Sun and Canton. General Liu Hsiang remained in his retirement until Yang Sen had turned the fortunes of war and he then came out to help.

Liu Hsiang was made the Director of Reorganization at Wanhsien in 1923 when the plans were being formulated that have succeeded. He was with Yang Sen and Yuan Tzu Ming when they captured Chengtu, and he went immediately with Yuan Tzu Ming to see that the job of extermination was well done. Recently he has been in Luchow and Chungking trying to bring some order out of the confusion which has existed.

General Liu Hsiang
劉湘字甫臣
(Liu Fu Chen)

Many honors have come to Liu Hsiang from the Central government. In 1923 he was made a Marshal with the title of "Kia Wei Tsiang Chun", and in 1924 Peking raised him to the highest rank of Marshal. Other decorations have been given to him from time to time. His present position is that of Director for Defence of the Yunnan Frontier, Commisioner for the Tibetan Frontier and Director of Bandit Suppression. His real position, however, is that of Overlord among the different factions in the province. Some people think that he will be given a rank similar to that of Wu Pei Fu if it is felt that West China needs such an Overlord.

Liu Hsiang is a conservative. His manner is the manner of the old Chinese literati. He says very little, but has a head full of plans which he is trying to work out. Though still a young man he gives the impression of being much older. He has held all the offices his native province can give him and he is doubtless looking to Peking to give him a position that will make it possible for him to settle the affairs of Szechwan.

Mr. Niu Chuan-shan

(伯元孚善傳鈕)

Mr. Niu Chuan-shan, formerly director-general of the Wine and Tobacco Bureau and Vice-minister of Finance, was born in Kiukiang, Kiangsi, in 1875. He received his early education in Japan. He started early in government service under the Manchu regime as magistrate of Tehyang, Huayang, Mienning and Chungking in Szechuen province. While serving as Prefect of the Chungking Prefecture, in the days of Emperor Kwang Hsu, he was considered the most brilliant among his colleagues in handling intricate cases by Governors Chao Erh-shun and Hsi Liang of Szechuen, whom he assisted in establishing schools, industrial enterprises, police systems and self-government. Mr. Niu's book on the constitutional government of prefectures and cities was recommended for Imperial perusal and thus enjoyed nationwide publicity. Through the recommendation of Lord Li Ching-hsi, then Viceroy of Yunnan and Kweichow, Mr. Niu was appointed Prefect of the Li Kiang Prefecture. But before departure for his post in 1911, the revolution broke out and he remained in his position as Taotai of East Szechuen with full military and police power within his own territory. He was one of the first to declare independence from the Imperial government and maintained peace and order within his jurisdiction. Upon the establishment of the Republic, he was appointed by Yuan Shih-kai to be Customs Superintendent of Kiukiang, holding the concurrent office of Military Commissioner of Northern Kiangsi. A clash between Li Lieh-chun and Li Shun took place in Kiangsi, after which Kinagsi was left without an administrative head; and Mr. Niu remained as active chief of the province for some considerable time. He was later transferred to Shensi to act as Financial Commissioner of the province. This office, he did not hold long because he was almost immediately promoted to be governor of Shensi. Within a year, order was restored under his administration. But the Tutuh, Lu Kienchang, has resumed opium traffic and allowed the planting of poppy in the province. Mr. Niu left Shensi in disgust.

This action drew much favorable comment and the Central government appointed him in 1915 Vice-minister of Finance. In the same year, the Bureau of Wine and Tobacco was created and Mr. Niu became its first director-general. All the regulations of the Bureau and its organisations were perfected by Mr. Niu personally. Within half a year the entire system of taxing wine and tobacco was operating smoothly throughout the country; and the yearly revenue of the nation was increased by several tens of millions of dollars.

It was Mr. Niu's plan to make both wine and tobacco government monoplies. He started a Wine and Tobacco Bank in Peking to facilitate financial arrangments and was to establish a tobacco leaf factory in Shanghai to compete with imported leaves. In accordance with his scheme, Mr. Niu hoped to increase the revenue of his department to the extent of the salt revenue within ten years. But after three years' of service, he was relieved. In 1921, he was again appointed Vice-minister of Finance; but after serving for several months he resigned because he saw no chance of carrying out his own plans. He is at present engaged in industrial enterprises, refusing to be entangled in political activities.

Mr. Tsou Ping-Wen

鄒秉文

Mr. P. W. Tsou, a native of Soochow, was born in Canton on October 26, 1892, where he obtained his early training. In 1907, he went to Peking and was enrolled as a student in Hwei-wen Uuiversity (匯文大學) and in 1910, he began to study abroad in Cook Academy, Montour Falls, N. Y. The next year he studied mechanics in Cornell University but not long after this he determined to specialize in agriculture in the same institution. After graduation, which took place in 1915, he furthered his study in the graduate school paying special attention to plant pathology.

The next summer he came back to China and was invited by the University of Nanking to teach plant pathology. His success attracted the president of the National Teachers' College in Nanking, who urged him to be the head of the Department of Agriculture of the said college. In 1921 when the Teachers' College was reorganized into the Southeastern University, this Department became the College of Agriculture and Mr. Tsou was appointed dean. In the same year he was elected the chief manager of the Joint Administration for Kiangsu Education and Industry. The next year he called the National Agricultural Convention at Tsinan. About 270 agricultural men from various parts of China were present at the meeting to devise means for agricultural improvement and to solve important agricultural problems. During the meeting Mr. Tsou held the chair and, when the meeting was over, he was elected the chairman of the Executive Committee.

In addition to the important positions mentioned above, Mr. Tsou is now holding the following offices: chief manager of the Chinese Agricultural Society, member of the National Association for the Advancement of Chinese Education and the vice chairman of the Committee of Vocational Education of the said Association, member of the National Association Education of China and chairman of the Committee of Agriculture of the same Association, member of the Provincial Agricultural Society of Kiangsu and of its Legislative

Department, member of the Science Association of China, member of the Chinese World Student Association, and member of the Plant Pathology Club of the United States.

Mr. Tsou is also a noted agricultural writer. His two books, "Agricultural Problems in China" and "Text-book of Higher Botany" were published in Chinese by the Commerial Press, Ltd. Other writings on Chinese agriculture and agricultural education are found in the following publications: *Agricultural Science, New Education, Vocational Education, China Weekly Review, China Press*, etc.

Mr. Mou Lin

牟琳字貞三

Mr. Mou Lin was born at Tseng-i Hsien, Kueichow province, in 1879. He was a provincial graduate in the Ching Dynasty and received a modern education in Japan being graduated from the Normal Course of the Hung Wen Academy. After his return from Japan, Mr. Mou served as President of the Kueichow High Normal College and also of Kueiyang government Middle School. In 1909 Tzu-I-Chu (Provincial Advisory Council) came into Kueichow province. In 1910 the Tzu Chen Yuan (National Advisory Council) was convoked in Peking, Mr. Mou being elected to represent Kueichow in the Council.

After the establishment of the Republic, Mr. Mou was elected Member of the Lower House of the First Paroliament which was convoked in Peking in April 1913 and disslved by Yuan Shih-kai in January 1914. Mr. Mou played an important part in the Yunnan Revolt against Yuan Shih-kai's monarchical attempt in 1915-16. Before the Yunan Uprising (December 25, 1915) Mr. Mou secretly went to Kueichow where he came into close touch with the Commanders of the Kueichow troops. These troops were afterwards engaged in actual campaigns against the Northern troops.

In August 1916, after the death of Yuan Shih-kai, the First Parliament was reconvoked. Mr. Mou as an M. P. went to Peking sometime after its convocation. The second dissolution of Parliament occurred in June 1917, Wr. Mou in company of other M. P.'s went to Canton where in August 1917 the Extraordinary Parliament came into existence. During the period from August 1917 to October 1922 when the First Parliament was for the third time convoked in Peking, Mr. Mou was travelling through the southwestern provinces and between Canton and Shanghai doing publicity work for the constitutional cause.

Since October 1922 Mr. Mou has been in Peking taking his seat in Parliament. He was awarded the Second Class Tashou Chiaho in October 1922 and the Second Class Wenhu in January 1923.

General Nieh Hsien-fan

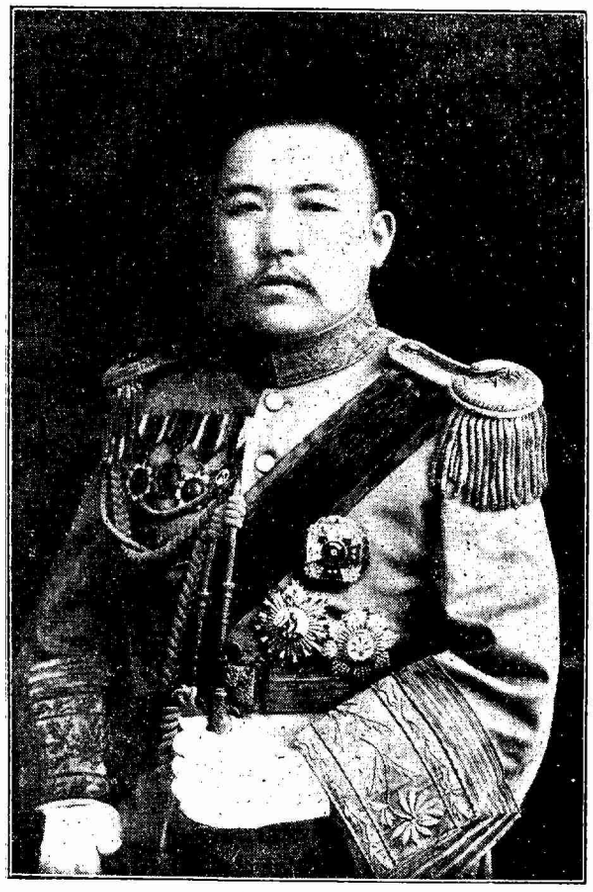
聶憲藩字維城

General Nieh Hsien-fan was born at He-fei Hsien, Anhui province, in 1880. He is the second son of the late General Nieh Shih-cheng, Ti-Tu (Military Commander-in-Chief) of Chihli and Director-General of Huai Chun and other Imperial government troops who died in the Sino-Japanese War. On account of his father's distinguished service, the Imperial Ching government awarded General Nieh Hsien-fan the rank of Prefect. Later he was promoted to the rank of Taotai.

General Nieh received military education at the Chun-Wu Academy, Japan, in the same class with the late General Tsai Ao, the hero of the Yunnan Uprising against Yuan Shih-kai. After his return from Japan, General Nieh served under the Ching Regime as Co-Director of Chihli Ying-Wu-Chu (Provost-guard); Director of the Staff Officers' Department and also of the Ammunition and Commissary Department of the Headquarters of the Metropolitan Defence Troops; Director of the Shantung Ying Wu Chu; Commander-in-Chief of Shantung Patrol Forces; Taotai at several circuits in Shantung; Judicial Commissioner of Shantung; Salt Commissioner of Shantung; and Brigade-General at Teng Chow, Shantung.

In June 1912 the Republican government appointed General Nieh Acting Brigade-General of the Tengchow Area of Shantung which position he held until August 1913 when this post was changed to Defence Commissioner of the Chefoo Area and he was appointed to this new office. Subsequently General Nieh was made a Lieutenant General. In December 1919 he was appointed Civil Governor of Anhwei. In December 1920 he was awarded the First Class Tashou Chiaho. In August 1921 he was relieved of the Civil governorship.

In May 1922 General Nieh was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Metropolitan Gendarmerie which position he is still holding. In June 1922 he was given two concurrent positions namely, Directorship of the Bureau of Government Properties in the Metropolian Area and Officer in Charge of Ammunition for the Body-Guards of the Ching Family. In October 1922 General Nieh was made a Chiangchun with special title "Hsien Wei." In November 1922, the First Class Wenhu Decoration was conferred upon him and in February 1923 he was given the brevet rank of Full General. In November 1923 he was made a Full General.



General Yuan Tzu Ming
袁祖銘字鼎卿
(Yuan Ting Tsing)

General Yuan Tzu Ming was born in the city of Antung in the province of Kweichow in 1889. His early training in his own province fitted him to enter the Military Middle School at Wuchang. After graduating, he went to the Military College at Paoting in Chihli. After a few months there he was obliged to return to Kweichow because of the death of his mother. This being the year of the Revolution (1911) Yuan Tsu Ming was not able to return to Paoting.

The First Year of the Republic saw him with a commission in his own province, since which time he has secured his training in the field, advancing rapidly through all the ranks. He was a Major in 1914, a Colonel in 1915, and became a Brigadier-General in 1916, when he first came to Szechwan, at which time Kweichow was under the control of General Tai Kan who tried to hold Szechwan against Peking. General Yuan was attached to Tai Kan and it was necessary for him to take Chungking. After the flight of Liu Tsen Hou Yuan, Tzu Ming went on to Chengtu. Subsequently he changed his allegance and in 1920 he was given Command of the Kweichow troops operating in Szechwan, with rank as a General of Division.

In 1922 Yuan Tzu Ming was able to return to Kweichow for a short time and was made the Generalissimo and Civil Governor of Kweichow, which position he held for about one year. When he found it necessary to retire he returned to Szechwan in 1923. Attaching himself with energy to the Northern cause he was given the control of the military organization known as the Allied Forces for the Relief of Szechwan. This position he assumed at Wanhsien in November. With his allies he swept back to Chungking, and then on to Chengtu. Nor did he stop till he had driven all the rebel forces from the province. At this time Yuan Tsu Ming was in supreme command of the military operations. Since his great victory General Yuan has been making plans to return to Kweichow. To do so he will find it necessary to fight his way. After a period of sick leave he was made the General of the 34th National Division. He is also the Director for the Defence of the Szechwan-Kweichow Frontier. There are at present 20,000 troops in and around Chungking, belonging to that command.

General Yuan is in appearance and manner a typical soldier. He has been given many decorations such as Peking showers on her favored sons, in 1923 the rank of Marshal. His title is Hung Wei Tsiang Chun. In his present position he is looked to as one of those who will have much to the do with the future of Southwestern China. Whether it is necessary for him to force his way or not, he is expected to carry the banner of Unification to Kweichow and Yunnan.

New Books and Publications

The Lotus Throne of Nirvana

The Lotus Throne of Nirvana, by Walter M. Haushalter. Publishers, Lucas Brothers, Columbia, Mo., 1924.

The title of this novel suggests China to the mind—but it is a story of modern French life, published in Columbia, Missouri. The story carries the reader to the Latin Quarter of Paris, and from there to the French Alps, centering about Chamonix. While the reader is introduced to an atmosphere of larks all night, sleep in the daytime, absinthe frappes and many *affaires*, still the story is well balanced by a realistic background of modern French life.

The author tells the story of a French woman, Madame Madorie who turns out to be an American girl born in California, posing as a crystal gazer and mystic of Paris, who becomes an object of fascination to a party of Americans in the French Alps. The Madame "expounds the legend that Buddha sits on a throne of lotus fragrance and has attained the blessed art of forgetfulness. The mystic is led on by this lure and her approach to the lotus throne lets loose a revolution in characters and events." Quite naturally we have the American artist with his tempermanental disposition who becomes desperately and hopelessly interested in Madame Madorie, the "Doctor of Perfumes." Madame Madorie repels him for she is ensconced in the attempt to forget her early and unsuccessful marriage to a Frenchman, Henri Coret, whom she met in California and married after a brief courtship. Henri Coret turned out to be a worthless husband, deserting her in France, after a month, and later when a son Andre' was born, tried to convince the French courts he was not his son.

Following these sad events she lives under an assumed name of Madame Madorie and becomes interested in the legend of the Lotus Throne, seeking to forget. Here Raymond Gray, the American artist comes into her life and after hearing the story of Henri Coret, discovers him and forces him to publish in the American, French and English papers the truth concerning the son and his conspiracy against Madame Madorie, absolving her from all guilt. Thus Raymond Gray climbs the lotus throne himself and well, "they live happy ever after." The story holds out to the reader several hours of intense excitement and pictures of *La Belle France*.

M. C. P.

A Correction

Thomas F. Millard, author of the recent book, "Conflict of Policies in Asia," which was commented on in a recent issue of the *China Weekly Review* has written from New York where he is residing at the present to state that he was misquoted in connection with our editorial comment on a statement referring to withdrawal of recognition from the Peking government on the part of the Powers. In this connection, Mr. Millard writes,

"In the article referring to the status of the Chinese-Eastern Railway appearing in the Review for June 28, the *Review* remarks, viz: Mr. Thomas F. Millard in his latest book *Conflict of Policies in Asia*' suggests that the powers might do well to withdraw recognition from the Peking government. Now in fact, if you will read what I wrote on that point, I make no such suggestion or recommendation. What I do is to point out certain conditions, and to indicate that if these conditions are not within a reasonable time altered or corrected, it is almost certain to lead into a situation when it will become to the large interests of the powers to withdraw recognition. What I wrote was intended as a warning to Peking of consequences of a continuation of present conditions, and failure to bring about some kind of national political and governmental unification; and I think that and that alone is the implication of my statements in the book.

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Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—During the past week it looked as if cotton were of absolutely no intrinsic value and the market was pounded down by disgusted bulls and elated bears until November cotton in the Exchange was well under Tls. 38.00 Prices showing at one day a gross decline of about one tael, making a total decline of about two and a half taels from the level of a week ago, The chief feature of the recent decline was in sympathy with the militaristic squabble between Chekiang and Kiangsu provinces and the easy tone of Mid-Americans as well as the tightness of the money market. Market closed weak with prices still fluctuating in a nervous and erratic manner.

Regarding the crop conditions, we have pleasure in reporting another favorable week for the progress of the crop throughout the principal growing centers with the exception of Shantung and Chihli provinces.

From the foregoing conditions of the market, we feel that in times like the present, caution must be recommended.

Yarn.—During the past week the yarn market has had a generally downward tendency, showing at one time a gross decline of two to three taels, making a total decline of nine to ten taels for near deliveries and six to seven taels for forward during the week, due to the reasons as stated above. About 1,000 bales in all counts have been booked for export during the week.

Liverpool, August 28, 1924.

Liverpool Market:—

Fully Middling Spot .....15.40 Pence
" Oct.....14.11 "
" Jan.....13.89 "
Market:—*Steady.*

New York, August 28, 1924.

New York Market:—Oct.....24.81 Cents
Dec.....24.43 "
Jan.....24.45 "
Mar .....24.75 "
May.....24.90 "
Spot .....26.85 "
Market:—*Steady.*

Bombay, August 28, 1924.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May.....Rps. 486 per Khandy.
Fully Good Bengal, Dec/Jan ..... " 414 " "
Fine Oomra, Dec/Jan ..... " 461 " "
Market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Oct/Nov ..... Tls. 42.00
Shanghai, Oct..... " 40.00
M-ginned, Oct ..... " 40.00
Taichong, Oct ..... " 41.00
Shensi, No. 1 Nov/Dec.. ..... " 40.00
Ningpo, Sept..... " 42.00

Market:—*Weak.*

USE A
SUPER CHALLENGER
Golf Ball
only $12 per Dozen
SERVICE - DISTANCE - ACCURACY
is wrapped up in it.

Cochrane Golf Clubs are best

Squires Bingham Co.
SHANGHAI

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, Sept. 3, 1924.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

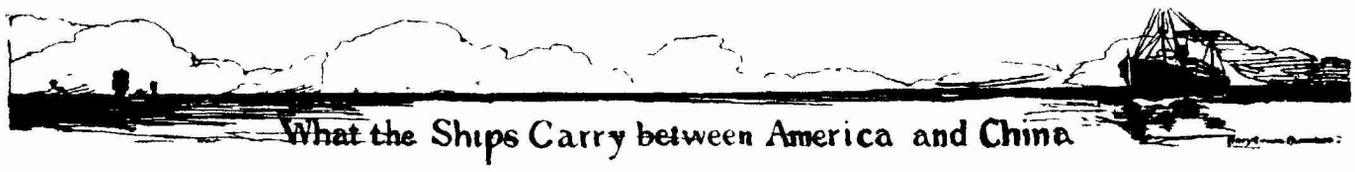
Exchange:—The price of silver in London during the past week has advanced ¼d. T day's quotation is 34 15/16d. for spot and forward. The official T/T rate on London is ⅛ higher @ 3/3⅛d. Little need be said on the subject of the local market, the threat hostilities between Kiangsu and Chekiang on our borders has effectively put a stop to busin for the time being and again no piece goods auctions are being held this week. The mark however has ruled steady and at the close the following rates are available; T/T on Lond 3/3 7/8d. Sept. 3/3 15/16d. Oct./Dec.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—
Sycee and Bar Silver ....Tls. 47,722,000 an increase of Tls. 750,000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 51,780,000 an increase of $ 100,000.
Silver Yen, ... Yen. 800,000.
Estimated value Tls. 85,045,000 as against Tls. 55,281,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for August	Thursday Aug. 28	Friday Aug. 29	Saturday Aug. 30	Monday Sept. 1	Tuesday Sept. 2	Wed Sept. 3
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*openin closing*
T/T London	3/2.950	3/3 1/16	3/3 1/32	3/3 1/32	3/3 1/32	3/3 1/32	3/3 1/3
O/Dfts. "	—	3/3 9/16	3/3 9/16	3/3 9/16	3/3 9/16	3/3 9/16	3/3
4m/s "	—	3/3 3/4	3/3 3/4	3/3 3/4	3/3 3/4	3/3 3/4	3/3
T/T India	224.750	228	227 3/4	227 3/4	228	227 1/4	227 1/
T/T France	1,338.600	1365	1365	1345	1365	1365	1365
T/T N. Y.	72.930	74	74	74	74	74	74
T/T Hong	73.155	72 3/4	72 1/4	72	72	72 3/8	72 3/8
T/T Japan	56.770	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4
T/T Batavia	192.630	195 1/4	195 1/4	195 1/4	195 1/4	195 1/4	195
T/T Straits	72.160	71 1/4	71 1/4	71 1/4	71 1/4	71 1/4	71 1/4
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	3/4.200	3/4 3/4	3/4 3/4	3/4 3/4	3/4 3/4	3/4 3/4	3/4 3/4
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/5	3/5	3/5	3/5	3/5	3/5
6m/s ,, D/A	3/4.575	3/5 1/8	3/5 1/8	3/5 1/8	3/5 1/8	3/5 1/8	3/5 1/8
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,408.600	1435	1435	1415	1435	1435	1435
4m/s N. Y. Lc.	75.430	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
4m/s ,, Docs	—	77	77	77	77	77	77

Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	Aug. 28	Aug. 29	Aug. 30	Sept. 1	Spet. 2	Sept.
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	34 6/16	34 3/8	34 7/16	34 3/8	34 1/2	34
**N. Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $. 68 5/8	G. $. 68 1/2	G. $. 68 3/4	G. $. 68 3/4	G. $. 68 1/8	G. $.
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)...	Tls. 268.40	Tls. 267.80	Tls. 267.70	Tls. 267.80	Tls. 267.70	Tls. 267
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100(C.)999 touch)	111.00	111 0	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100...	74.05	74 0875	72.95	72.90	73.30	73.90
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call-money)	9%	9%	8½%	9%	6%	5½%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	4%	London on Paris	T/T 82,91
Bank of France rate of discount	6%	New York on London	T/T 44 3/8
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s.	3 13/16%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5
,, 4	3 15/16%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/4 3/8
,, 6	4 1/8%	Kobe ,, ,, ,,	T/T 1/9



Return of the Shanghai Customs

By: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Customs Rate Tls. Aug. 1.25 equal Gold $1

S. S. Empress of Russia, August 2,
To Chicago
Tea, Black, Kiukiang.. Pls. 68
Tea, Green:
Young Hyson, other Ports ,, 84
Lace, ... Hk. Tls. 1,133
To New York
Silk, Raw, Rereeled:
White, other Ports, Bls. 80 Pls. 81.62
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
White, Shanghai, Bls. 5 Pls. 5.04
Silk, Raw, Filature:
Wild, other Ports, Bls. 120 ,, 121.74
Silk Piece Goods ..... ,, 3.03
Tea, Black Shanghai .. ,, 2
Tea, Green:
Gunpowder, Ningpo .. ,, 463
Bristles ..... ,, 30
Chinaware. Coarse .... ,, 19
Chinaware, Fine ..... ,, 104
Egg Albumen, Dried—.. ,, 42
Hair, Horse ..... ,, 56
Hats, Fibre ..... Pcs. 1,500
Skins, Goat, Tanned .. ,, 4,430
Carpets.....Hk Tls. 852

S. S. Furalon, August 2,
from U S. A.
Oil, Kerosene, in Cases. Galls. 410,540
Oil, Lubricating ..... ,, 116,761
Turpentine, Mineral .. ,, 1,668

S. S. President Pierce, August 2,
To San Francisco:
Silk Piece Goods..... Pls. 0.24
Tea, Black, Kiukiang.. ,, 5
Tea, Black, Shanghai.. ,, 2
Tea Green:
Gunpowder, Ningpo.. ,, 50
Antimony Regulus.... ,, 924
Brassware ..... ,, 57
Egg Albumen, Dried .. ,, 50
,, Whole, Frozen ... ,, 11
,, Yolk, Dried..... ,, 84
,, ,, Moist .. ,, 11
Feathers ..... ,, 106
Intestines, Pigs,' Salted ,, 104
Oil, Wood ..... ,, 4,500
Umbrellas, Paper ..... Pcs. 2,822
Carpets.....Hk. Tls. 4,135
To Los Angeles,
Egg Yolk, Dried..... Pls. 84
Feathers ..... ,, 31
To Baltimore.
Carpets.. . ....Hk. Tls. 1,790
To New York:
Egg Yolk, Dried..... Pls. 54
Feathers, ... ,, 84
Intestines, Pigs', Salted ,, 44
,, Sheep's ,, ,, 66
Straw Braid, White.... ,, 15
Wool, Goats ..... ,, 267
Hats, Rush..... ,, 63,000
Skins, Goat, Tanned.. ,, 13,942
,, Lamb ..... ,, 1,000
Carpets..... Hk. Tls. 14,220

S. S West Keats, August 4,
from U. S. A.
Ammonia, ... Pls. 8
Flour, Wheat..... ,, 391
Timber:
Softwood, Rough
Hewn .... Sup. ft. 75,934
Softwood, Ordinary
Sawn..... ,, ,, 2,989,092

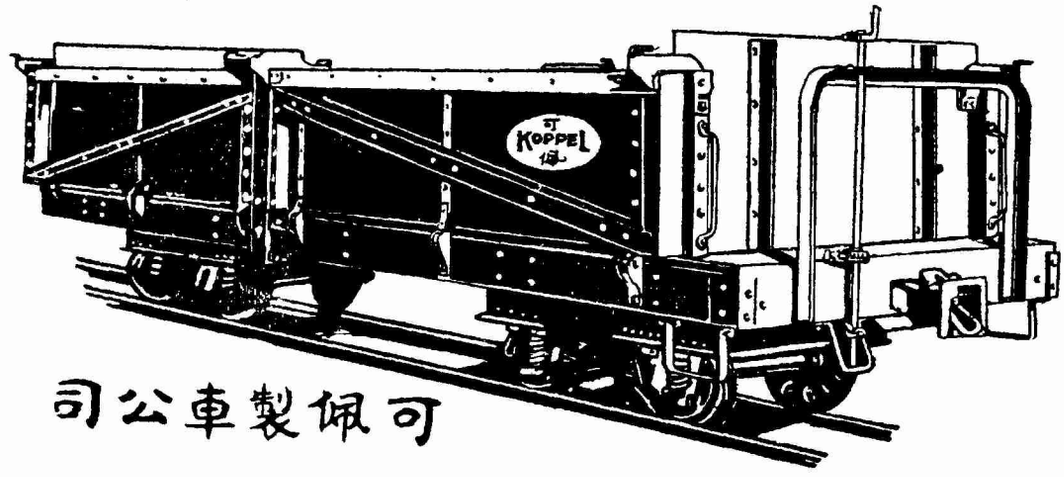
S. S. President Jefferson, Aug. 5.
from U. S. A.
Copper Ingots..... Pls. 84
Butter..... ,, 4
Flour, Wheat ..... ,, 698
Hams and Bacon ..... ,, 6
Ink, Printing..... ,, 241
Leather, Sole ..... ,, 12
Trunks .... Pcs. 182
Hats ..... Doz 42
Cigarettes ..... Mills. 40,300

S. S. Radnor, Aug. 5. from U.S.A.
Iron Bar Ends ..... Pls. 322
Iron Hoop Ends..... ,, 791
Iron, Galvanized:
Wire Shorts..... ,, 861
Steel, Bamboo ..... ,, 2,683
Carbon Black..... ,, 190
Gum, Resin ..... ,, 1,227
Tobacco, Leaf ..... ,, 795
Wax, Paraffin ..... ,, ,5277

S/S. Tenyo Maru, August 11,
To San Francisco:
Tea, Black, Hankow .. Pls. 144
Tea, Green:
Gunpowder, Ningpo ,, 98
Treasure:
Gold Bars..... Hk. Tls. 195,446
,, Coins ($20), Am. ,, 63,425
,, ,, ($10), ,, ,, 85
To Philadelphia.
Wool, Sheep's..... Pls. 219
To New York
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:
Wnite, other Ports,
Bls. 75 ..... Pls. 77.22
Silk, Raw, Filature:
Wild, Other Ports,
Bls. 152 ..... Pls. 154.28
Tea, Green:
Gunpowder, Ningpo.. Pls. 92
Bristles ..... ,, 218
Wool, Sheep's ..... ,, 1,066
Skins, Goat, Untanned.. Pcs. 5,945

S. S. Bellerophon, August 15,
To Boston.
Tea, Black, other Ports Pls. 54
Tea, Green:
Gunpowder, Ningpo.. Pls. 88
,, other Ports ,, 30
Young Hyson, other
Ports ..... Pls. 130
To New York
Bristles ..... ,, 332
Hair, Horse ..... ,, 25
Intestines, Pigs', Salted ,, 30
,, Sheep's ,, .. ,, 4
Wool Sheep,'s ..... ,, 585
Carpets.....Hk. Tls. 6,050

INDUSTRIAL RAILWAYS



KOPPEL INDUSTRIAL CAR & EQUIPMENT CO.

C. P. O. Box 743: No. 2 Canton Road, Shanghai
Peking Manila Iloilo

30-035

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Milton D. Purdy.
U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar
U.S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton
CLERK, William A. Chapman.
OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.
REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, R.T. PEYTON-GRIFFIN.
U.S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T.B. Dunn.
TIENTSIN:
SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V.Fuller

All Notices, Annenncements Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 10 A. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 11 A. M. of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court, whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. International Law, 33 Corpus Juris.
2. Extraterritoriality. 25 Corpus Juris 299-331.
3. Extraterritorial Cases.
4. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
5. U. S. Rev. Stats. secs. 4083—4131 (Act fo Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
6. China Court Regulations.
7. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING BOARD: W. W. Blume, Roland S. Haskell, Walter Chalaire

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

Sept. 1, 1924, Cause No. 2406, Fanny Cantorovich v. Henry Bagaman; on motion to reinstate; submitted.
,, 1, ,, ,, ,, 2465, S. Hughes et al. v. S/S "Owego"; on motion to set; assigned.
,, 1, ,, ,, ,, 2133, In re Paul S. Reinsch's estate; on administrator's final account and petition; submitted.
,, 1, ,, ,, ,, 1686, In re The Stewart-Crane Co. Inc.; on receiver's motion for allowance of fees; testimony taken of F. A. Bowen; submitted.
,, 1, ,, ,, ,, 2399, M. David v. A. B. Rosenfeld et al.; on motion to adjourn.

(Before the Commissioner)

Aug. 27, 1924, Crim. No. 664, U. S. v. C. C. Elrod; plea of not guilty entered; testimony taken of E. M. Elrod, Wong Que Yui, defendant, C. E. Larsen, W. VanBuskirk; submitted.
,, 29 ,, ,, ,, 667, U. S v. W. McCarty; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

UNITED STATES v. LAWRENCE D. KEARNY

(Cause No. 2317; decided October 8, 1923)

SYLLABUS

(By the Editor)

1. **Offenses** are acts prohibited by law and punishable by public prosecution.
2. ID.: The law which prescribes an offense need not be statutory.
3. ID.: TREATIES as part of "the supreme law of the land" may prescribe offenses, at least when committed outside of domestic territory.
4. ID.: CONSPIRACY. Such offenses are "against the United States" within the meaning of the provision penalizing conspiracy.
5. **Treaties.** The treaty making power of the United States is not limited to provisions relating solely to the signatory powers; it may extend to subjects affecting the rights and liberty of individuals.
6. ID.: ABROGATION. A treaty is not impliedly abrogated by a subsequent one unless the latter expressly incorporates all of its provisions.

C. S. Franklin, Esquire, for the demurrant.
Leonard G. Husar, Esquire, U. S. Attorney, *contra*.

LOBINGIER, J.:

The defendant is prosecuted under the followign provision:

> "If two or more persons conspire either to commit any offense against the United States, or to defraud the United States in any manner or for any purpose, and one or more of such parties do any act to effect the object of the conspiracy, each of the parties to such conspiracy shall be fined not more than ten thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than two years, or both."[1]
>
> "On or about the 20th day or November, 1922, and upon several days thereafter at the City of Shanghai, Republic of China, and within the jurisdiction of the above entitled Court, did wilfully, knowingly, maliciously, unlawfully and feloniously, conspire, confederate and agree with one Admiral Stark, George A. Mayer, Harry Horowitz and Y. T. Foo, and other parties whose names are unknown, to commit an offense against the United States of America, to wit: to wilfully, knowingly, unlawfully and feloniously trade in contraband articles of merchandise, to wit: machine guns, bayonets, rifles, cartridges, pistols, revolvers, field artillery pieces, and other arms, ammunitions and munitions of war, in violation of Article XXXIII of the Treaty of Wang-Hea, entered into between the United States of America and the Government of China, in 1744; and Article XIV of the Treaty of Tientsin, entered into between the United States of America and the Government of China in 1858; and Rule III of Article I of the Treaty entered into between the United States of America and the Government of China in 1858, establishing trade regulations and tariff; and Rule III of Annex III of the Treaty entered into between the United States of America and the Government of China, dated October 8, 1903, which said Treaties, and each of them, are still in full force and effect."

To the foregoing a demurrer is interposed on the grounds:

> "that (1) the treaties set forth in said information are not now in force and effect; and (2) that if said treaties are in force and effect the provisions thereof relating to arms and munitions of war have not the force and effect of law."

The treaty provisions relied upon are as follows:

> "Citizens of the United States who shall attempt to trade clandestinely with such of the ports of China as are not open to foreign commerce, or who shall trade in opium or any other contraband articles of merchandise, shall be subject to be dealt with by the Chinese government without being entitled to any countenance or protection from that of the United States."[2]

The above was incorporated with slight change in the phraseology into the next subsequent treaty[3] which also contained the following:

1. Fed. Penal Code, Sec. 37.
2. Treaty with China of 1844, Art. XXXII, Malloy Treaties I, 205.
3. Treaty with China of June 8, 1858, Art. XIV, Malloy, Treaties I 216.

Aug. 30, 1924, Crim. No. 658, U. S. v. W. F. Holden; plea of guilty entered; submit ed
Sept. 2, ,, ,, ,, 668, U. S. v. S. B. Fair; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

Juagments and Orders:

Aug. 29, 1924, Cause. No. 2175, Leonard G. Husar v. U. S. Shipping Board et al.; judgment for plaintiff.
Sept. 1, ,, ,, ,, 2406, Fanny Cantorovich v. Henry Bagaman; order reinstating action.
,, 1, ,, ,, ,, 2133, In re Paul S. Reinsch's estate; order for closing administration.
,, 1, ,, ,, ,, 1686, In re The Stewart-Crane Co. Inc.; order allowing receiver's fees.
,, 1, ,, ,, ,, 2399, M. David v. A. B. Rosenfeld et al; order adjourning action six months.

(By the Commissioner)

Aug. 27, 1924, Crim. No. 664, U. S. v. C. C. Elrod; sentence.
,, 29, ,, ,, ,, 667, U. S. v. W. McCarty; sentence.
,, 30, ,, ,, ,, 658, U. S. v. W. F. Holden; defendant warned.
Sept. 2, ,, ,, ,, 668, U. S. v. S. B. Fair; sentence.

Assignments for Hearing:

Sept. 16, 1924, 10 am C No. 2465, S. Hughes et al. v. S/S "Owego".
,, 24, ,, 10 am, ,, ,, 2268, E. Henry v. Soochow Brick & Tile Co.
,, 30, ,, 10 am, ,, ,, 2288, V. Solovieft v. Pacific Mail S/S Co.

Miscellaneous Filings:

Aug. 27, 1924, Cause No. 2480, L. K. Taylor & Co. v. J. F. Woodworth; complaint; summons issued.
,, 27, ,, ,, ,, 2481, Lee Kwei Ling v. L. E. Brown; complaint; summons issued.
,, 29, ,, ,, ,, 2481, Lee Kwei Ling v. L. E. Brown; marshal's return of summons.
,, 29, ,, ,, ,, 2140, In re Susie May Forrest's will; administrator's receipt.
,, 29, ,, ,, ,, 2465, S. Hughes et al. v. S/S "Owego"; motion to set.
,, 29, ,, ,, ,, 2482, In re Dorothy Endicott Williams' estate; petition; deposition.
,, 29, ,, ,, ,, 2424, Susie Chow et al. v. Asia Banking Corporation; plaintiff's brief.
,, 30, ,, ,, ,, 1686, In re The Stewart-Crane Co. Inc.; receiver's motion for allowance of fees.
,, 30, ,, ,, ,, 2411, Heng Dah Cotton Mill v. Andersen, Mayer & Co. Ltd.; motion to set.
,, 30, ,, ,, ,, 2450, Heng Dah Cotton Mill v. Andersen, Mayer & Co. Ltd.; motion to set.
,, 30, ,, ,, ,, 2295, R. E. Slutsky et al. v. International Banking Corporation; praecipe for execution.
,, 30, ,, ,, ,, 2293, A. L. Shneider v. North Asiatic Co. Inc.; praecipe for execution.
Sept. 1, ,, ,, ,, 2483, Standard Products Co. v. Charles H. Lavers; petition; summons issued.
,, 1, ,, ,, ,, 2484, Bowen v. Bowen; complaint; summons issued.
,, 1, ,, ,, ,, 2482, In re Dorothy Endicott Williams' estate; inventory.
,, 2, ,, ,, ,, 2471, U. S. v. Frank R. Stayshal; marshal's return of final commitment.
,, 2, ,, ,, ,, 2473, U. S. v. George E. Hess; marshal's return of final commitment.

"Citizens of the United States, either on shore or in any merchant vessel, who may insult, trouble or wound the persons or injure the property of Chinese, or commit *any other improper act* in China, shall be punished only by the Consul or other public functionary thereto authorized, according *to the laws of the United States.*"[4]

In the same year a separate treaty was negotiated which defines "contraband goods" as follows:

"Import and export trade is alike prohibited in the following articles: Gunpowder, shot, cannon, fowling-pieces, rifles, muskets, pistols and all other munitions and implements of war, and salt".[5]

In the annex to the latest of these treaties the following appears:

"Except at the requisition of the Chinese Government, or for sale to Chinese duly authorized to purchase them, import trade is prohibited in all arms, ammunition, and munitions of war of every description. No permit to land them will be issued until the customs have proof that the necessary authority has been given to the importer. Infraction of this rule will be punishable by confiscation of all the goods concerned."[6]

It is contended that each of these treaties supersedes and abrogates the preceding one, defendant's counsel citing the following dictum of a District Judge:

"I shall not consider the treaty of 1869, because as the treaty of 1883 covers the whole subject-matter of the former treaty, it may be considered as impliedly repealed."[7]

But the authorities[8] invoked by its author in support of this statement do not concern treaties and the doctrine seems inconsistent with an earlier and celebrated decision[9] of the Supreme Court, where in considering the first two American treaties with Japan the latter of which purported to revoke the other, it was observed:

"It will be thus preceived that the revocation of the treaty of 1857 was made upon the assumption and declaration that all its provisions were incorporated into the treaty of 1858. The revocations must, therefore, be held to be limited to those provisions and those only which are thus incorporated, that treaty still remaining in force as to the unincorporated provisions."

As there was no express revocation in the treaties now under consideration it would seem even more clear that any provisions of the earlier treaties not incorporated in the latest one are still in force. In fact it expressly so declares as follows:

"It is agreed between the High Contracting Parties hereto that all the provisions of the several treaties between the United States and China which were in force on the first day of January A. D. 1900, are continued in full force and effect except in so far as they are modified by the present Taeaty or otner Treaties to which the United States is a party."[10]

4. Id., Art., XI, Malloy, I, 215.
5. Treaty with China of Nov. 8, 1858, Annex, Rule III, Malloy Treaties I, 230.
6. Treaty with China of 1993, Annex III, Rule III, Malloy, Treaties, I. 288, 289.
7. Ra Republique Francaise v. Schultze, 57 Fed. 37, 40.
8. Murdoch v. Memphis, 21 Wall (U. S.) 590, 87 L. ed. 429; King v. Cornell, 106 U. S. 395, 27 L. ed. 60.
9. In re Ross, 140 U. S. 453, 35 L. ed. 581, I Extraterr. Gas. 40.
10. Treaty with China, 1903, Art. XVII, Malloy Treaties I, 269.

(Continued next week)

Sept. 2, 1924 Cause No. 2474, U. S. v. Emil Peterson; marshal's return of final commitment.
,, 2, ,, ,, ,, 2475, U. S. v. George Newton; marshal's return of final commitment.
,, 2, ,, ,, ,, 2467, Hall & Holtz Ltd. v. C. Duffin; appearance of counsel for defendant.
,, 2, ,, ,, ,, 2424, Susie Chow et al. v. Asia Banking Corpo ation; defendant's brief.

(By the Commissioner)

Aug. 27, 1924, Crim. No. 664, U. S. v. C. C. Elrod; marshal's return of warrant.
,, 27, ,, ,, ,, 665, U. S. v. Asiatic Motors Inc.; complaint.
,, 27, ,, ,, ,, 666, U. S. v. Asiatic Motors Inc.; complaint.
,, 27, ,, ,, ,, 667, U. S. v. Wm. McCarty; complaint.
Sept. 1, ,, ,, ,, 668, U. S. v. S. B. Fair; complaint; warrant issued; marshal's return ofwarrant.
,, 2, ,, Civil. ,, 177, Dodge & Seymour (China) Ltd. v. Asiatic Motors Inc.; praecipe for execution.

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	Express R.	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R S	STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R	Local	Local	Ex-press R.	Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North d.		7 00	7 15	7 35	9 30	9 50	12 10	12,30	15 25	17 15	17 45	19 35	23 30	Peking ..d.											9.05	T P L Express	
Nansiang .. d.		7 28	7.45	8 03	—	10 31	12 41	12 58	16 01	17 47	18 15	20 05	0 02	Tientsin East ..a.											—		9 35
Soochow ... .. d		8 59		9 41	11 14	12 53		14 43	18 24	19 39		—	1 39	‹Do d.											13 00		—
Wusih .. .. d		9 59		10 44	12 02	14 12		15 36	19 34	20 36		—	2 38	Tientsin Central a											—		10.06
Changchow ... d.	7 00	10 56		11 41	12 49	15 28		16 38		21 38		—	3.42	Do. d.											13.20		19.50
Tanyang .. d.	8 14	11.52			13 38	16 28		17 38				—	—	Tsmanfu .. ... d.											21.57		6 00
Chinkiang .. d.	9.30	12 49			14 22	17 34		18 33				—	5 34	Hsuchowfu ... d.											6.51		16.02
Nanking .. a.	10.31	14.21			15 43	19 35		20 02				—	7 20	Pukow .. a.											14.38		23.00
Pukow .. d.	12.30											8 50	10 00	Nanking ... .. d.					7 40		8.10	11.05			15.50	16.15	0.52
Hsuchowfu ... d.												17 08	19 48	Chinkiang ... d.					9 20		10.25	12.54			17 29	18 27	—
Tsinanfu .. .. d.												2 04	5 58	Tanyang ... .. d.					9 57		11.21	13 36			18.03	19.26	2.41
Tientsin Central a.												—	—	Changchow d.			7 10		10 59	12 00	12 44	14.32			18.57	20 46	3 53
Do. d.												10 15	15 32	Wusih .. d.		7 20	8 22		11 59	13 02	14 07	15 33			19.43	21.52	4 58
Tientsin East... a.												—	15 42	Soochow .. d		8 21	9.39		12 54	14 02	15 25	16.31			20.32		6.26
Do. d.												10.25		Nansiang .. d.	8.15	10.33	11 34	13.00	14.33	16 03	17 45	18 18	18.40	20.35	—		6 50
Peking ... .. a.												14.25		Shanghai North a.	8 42	11.00	12,05	13 30	15.00	16.30	18.20	18.45	19.13	21.05	22 00		

T P L Express — T P L Mail

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

Woosung Forts d.	6 45	8 15	9 45	11 20	13.05	14 55	16 40	18 20	20 05	21.50	23 40	1 20	Shanghai North d	6 00	7 30	9 00	10 35	12.20	14 00	15 55	17.30	19 15	21 00	22 50	0 35
Kiangwan d.	7 10	8 40	10 10	11 50	13 30	15 24	17 06	18 49	20 34	22 19	0 09	1 45	Tientungan —d	6.05	7 35	9 05	10 40	12 25	14.06	16 00	17 36	19 21	21 06	22 56	0 40
Tientungan d	7 16	8 46	10 16	11.56	13 36	15 30	17 12	18 55	20 40	22 25	0 15	1 51	Kiangwan —d.	6.12	7 42	9.12	10 47	12.32	14 13	16.07	17 43	19 28	21 13	23 03	0 47
Shanghai North a.	7.20	8.50	10 20	12 00	13 40	15 35	17 16	19 00	20 45	22 30	0.20	1 55	Woosung Forts a..	6.35	8.05	9.35	11.10	12.55	14 40	16 30	18 10	19 55	21.40	23 33	1 10

R. Restaurant Cars. * These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday S. Sleeping Cars

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Down Shanghai North-Zahkou (Main Line) Zahkou-Shanghai North Up

STATIONS	Fast Local	Ex-press R.	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Ex-press R.	STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Ex-press R.	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Night Ex-press R.
Shanghai North ..... dep.	..	8.00	9.00	13.20	15.35	.	..	19.15	Zahkou ..... d.	..	.	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.05	18.00
Jessfield ..... dep.	..	8.15	9.16	13.36	15.51	..	..	19.30	Hangchow ..... d.	..	..	7.40	..	9.15	13.50	15.35	18.25
Siccawei ..... dep.	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	15.58	..	..	19.36	Changan ..... d.	..	..	8.29	..	10.45	15.00	16.50	19.14
L'hwa Junction ..... dep.		8.35	9.40	14.00	16.15	..	..	19.50	Yehsah ..... d.	..	..	9.00	..	11.53	15.37	17.32	19.45
									Kashing ..... d.	..	7.15	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	18.10	20.24
Shanghai South ..... dep.	.	*9.05*	*9.05*	*13.25*	*15.30*	*17 5*	*18.15*	*19.30*	Kashai ..... d.	..	7.39	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	.	20.46
Lunghwa Junction ..... arr.		*9 23*	*9.23*	*13.43*	*15.43*	*17.33*	*18.33*	*19.38*	Sungkiang ..... d.	..	8.37	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	.	21.42
Sungkiang ..... dep.	.	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.10	..	..	20.29									
Kashai ..... dep.		10.01	11.57	15.43	18.08	..	..	21.16	*Lunghwa Junction.. .....d*	*8.37*	*9.37*	*11.37*	*13.52*	*16 07*	*18.48*	.	*22.27*
Kashing ..... dep.	7.05	10.31	12.40	16.16	18.30	..	..	21.46	*Shanghai South ..... a.*	*8.55*	*9.55*	*11.56*	*14 10*	*16 25*	*19.00*	.	*22.45*
Yehsah ..... dep.	7.45	11.02	13.32	16.56		..	..	22.17									
Changan ..... dep.	8.31	11.36	14.23	17.40	----	..	..	22.51	L'hwa Junction .....d.	..	9.39	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	..	22.22
Hangchow ..... dep.	9.43	12.30	16.00	18.50	----	..	..	23.45	Siccawei .....d.	..	9.49	11.40	..	15.59	18.49	..	22.30
Zahkon ..... arr.	10.05	12.45	16.30	19.10	----	..	..	24.00	Jessfield .....d.	..	9.56	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.36
									Shanghai North.... ...a.	..	10.10	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	..	22.50

Konzenchiao-Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) Zahkou-Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao ..... dep.	6.50	8.45	10.45	13.45	15.05	17.30	21.30
Kenshangmun ..... dep.	7.05	9.00	11.00	14.00	15.20	17.45	21.45
Hangchow..... dep.	7.14	9.11	11.11	...	...	17.56	21.57
Zahkou..... arr.	7.32	9.30	11.30	...	...	18.15	22.15

Zahkou ..... dep.	7.45	9.49	11.40	...	...	18.30	23.25
Hangchow ..... dep.	8.06	10.11	12.01	14.20	15.51	18.51	23.51
Kenshangmun ..... dep.	8.17	10.22	12.17	14.31	16.02	19.02	0.02
Konzenchiao..... arr.	8.30	10.35	12.30	14.44	16.15	19.15	0.15